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THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA. [illegible]

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Fatal Altercation.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 30.

Mr. DUVALL(?), the owner of a farm near Bladensburg, was shot this morning by two persons from this city, who were gunning on his premises. Mr. D. ordered the intruders off, and during the altercation which ensued, he was mortally wounded. The perpetrators have not yet been arrested.

Celebration of the Jerry Rescue.

SYRACUSE, Saturday, Sept. 30.

The anniversary of the Jerry Rescue was celebrated at Wieting Hall to-day. GERRIT SMITH presided, and 2,500 persons were present.

Mr. SNODGRASS, being appointed Vice-President, remarking that he hoped the time was not far distant when some regard would be paid to the rights and feelings which impelled the rescuers of JERRY.

Letters were read from Rev. H. W. BEECHER and CHAS. LEONARD. The latter said: "Every good citizen will refuse to obey the Fugitive Slave law."

The address to the people was then read, when LUTHER LEE declared if the Fugitive law was constitutional he went for trampling on the Constitution and law together.

The President invited Mr. GARRISON to the platform.

The resolutions were reported. The first declares that there can be no law for Slavery. Second, that JERRY was rescued in contempt of miscalled law. Third, that no man can properly celebrate this rescue who acknowledges the possibility of the legality of Slavery. Fourth, that the man is dishonest who claims or admits that Slavery can be law, &c. There were ten more resolutions in the same tone.

Two poems—one on Senator DOUGLAS, and one on the JERRY RESCUE—were recited by Mr. ROGERS, of Newark.

BERIAH GREEN said law is the expression of Divine will. To pronounce the Fugitive Slave bill law is to make God a mighty Moloch, and establish atheism and misanthropy supreme.

A recess was then taken.

The meeting reassembled at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

FRED. DOUGLASS spoke at some length, advocating resistance to the Fugitive Slave law—even to the shedding of blood. He held up to view the handcuffs which were taken off JERRY, and attacked non-resistants very vehemently.

Mr. GARRISON followed, attacking Mr. DOUGLASS' position. Syracuse, he said, was not a freedom-loving city. JERRY was rescued in the night, and taken from an unguarded court. Those who accomplished the act would never have dared to have done it in the day time. Syracuse is still a slavehunting soil. The most that could be done was to put a fugitive on the road to Canada, and say to him as they said to JERRY—"Go it." Boston had done more to settle the question of freedom than Syracuse. There were men in State-street, in Boston, who would have paid $500 to have had Col. SUTTLE shot, tarred and feathered.

Mr. DOUGLASS replied that it sometimes became necessary that the line of duty should be marked out by the blood of Slaveholders. Did JERRY flee to Canada? LOGUEN is still here, determined when the slavehunters come after him that the game shall be worth the candle.

Mr. GARRISON replied that man has no right to shed human blood, unless it was his own as a martyr.

The discussion was very exciting, Mr. DOUGLASS carrying the sympathies of the audience with him. A Committee was then appointed to attend to the celebration in 1855.

EVENING PROCEEDINGS.

The meeting reassembled again in the evening with S. J. MAY in the chair.

LEONARD GIBBS rose and said he was the counsel for JERRY when he was arrested. He scathed Commissioner SABIN most unmercifully. He thought if the trial by jury was granted to fugitive slaves, nothing would be gained, as the Marshal would pack the juries summoned to try them. The Fugitive law would never be repealed so long as Slavery exists. The South does not want to dissolve this Union. The dissolution of the Union is only used as a threat. Rather than tolerate Slavery let us dissolve the Union. Make no terms with the South and they will succumb. Let them, however, get Cuba, St. Domingo, and Mexico, and they will then get so strong as to be able to kick you out.

Mr. GARRISON followed after Mr. GIBBS, when the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

Temperance Mass Meeting at Cortland.

SYRACUSE, Saturday, Sept. 30.

A temperance mass meeting was held at Cortland yesterday, at which Messrs. GREELEY, BURLEIGH and others, made speeches. The sentiment of the meeting was favorable to the "CLARK and RAYMOND" ticket. There was an immense crowd in attendance.

Arrival of the Southern Mail—Yellow Fever at the South—Deaths at the Charity Hospital—Appearance of the Fever at Darien, Ga.—The Inhabitants flying—Reopening of the Telegraph Offices at Charleston and Augusta, &c., &c.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Oct. 1.

By the arrival of the Southern Mail, we have received New-Orleans papers of Monday.

At the Charity Hospital in New-Orleans, for the week ending Sept. 23, there had been one hundred and forty-five deaths, and the disease is increasing among private practice.

At Augusta, for the week ending the 25th, there had been thirty-two deaths. The disease was abating, and the alarm subsiding. The Telegraph Office had reopened.

At Darien, (Ga.,) the fever had made its appearance and the inhabitants were flying from the place panic struck.

The Charleston Telegraph Office will reopen on Monday.

KANE, who was wounded at the New-Orleans fiesta(?), has died from the injuries he received.

The Yellow Fever, &c.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Sept. 30.

We have no mail this morning beyond Augusta.

The deaths by yellow fever at Savannah, during last week, numbered 138(?); being 60 less than the previous week. The disease was dying out for want of material to feed upon.

The Charleston papers speak cheeringly of the abatement of the disease.

The French ship [illegible], which was brought into Wilmington during the late gale, has been libeled on a salvage claim.

Weather in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Oct. 1.

It has been raining steadily here since 6 o'clock this evening, and the prospects are that it will continue all night.

Later from Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Sept. 29.

The steamship *Crescent City* has arrived at this port from New-York, via Havana, which latter place she left on the 25th inst.

The late Captain-General PEZUELA had not yet left the Island, but CONCHA immediately assumes the reigns of office.

The port of Havana was healthy.

Sinking of the Steamboat Malta in the Ohio River—Election of a Know-Nothing Mayor.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Sept. 30.

The steamer *Malta* sunk in the Ohio River to-day near Paducah. One cabin passenger and twenty to thirty deck passengers were supposed to be lost.

At the municipal election at Nashville to-day, WM. B. SHEPHERD was elected Mayor by nine hundred and fifty majority. Mr. SHEPHERD was not known as a candidate until this morning. It is thought to be a Know-Nothing victory.

Arrival of the America at Boston—Further Particulars of the Wreck of the City of Philadelphia.

BOSTON, Saturday, Sept. 30.

The Royal Mail steamship *America* arrived at this port at 1½ o'clock this morning.

The European papers contain little or no news of interest additional to that telegraphed from Halifax.

In Naples there had been 10,000 deaths by Cholera since the disease first made its appearance.

The Newfoundland papers contain a few details as to the wreck of the steamship *City of Philadelphia*. It appears the vessel stranded at Chance Cove, at 11 o'clock on Thursday night, the 14th inst., it being very dark and raining heavily at the time. She was backed off and ran in shore, where the passengers were safely landed. Tents were immediately pitched, and the 540 passengers remained on the spot till Saturday morning, when a part of them were conveyed to St. Johns in the steamer *Victoria*, and the remainder were conveyed by the same steamer on Monday. On Sunday a detachment of military was sent to protect the property and the wreck.

The St. Johns *Post* says, that the engineer of the *Victoria* descended in a diving dress and found the wreck lying on a solid rock, the bow projecting clear, so that he passed under it. About eight feet of the stem was turned, and there was a hole in the bottom of the vessel. It is doubtful if she can possibly be got afloat again.

Arrival of the Steamer Osprey—Her Departure for the Passengers of the City of Philadelphia.

BOSTON, Sunday, Oct. 1.

The steamer *Osprey* arrived here this morning from Philadelphia. Her cargo is being discharged, and she will leave to-morrow morning for St. Johns, to bring on the remaining passengers by the *City of Philadelphia*.

Large Failures—Suicide of a Burglar in Jail.

BOSTON, Saturday, Sept. 30.

There were two failures in this city to-day—one that of a large clothing house, the other a firm largely engaged in the Australia business.

A burglar named HART hung himself in the Salem jail on Friday night.

Mortality in Boston, &c.

BOSTON, Saturday, Sept. 30.

For the week ending to-day there were seventy-six deaths in this city, only one of which was of cholera.

Weather in Boston.

BOSTON, Sunday, Oct. 1.

The weather to-day has been very cool; the wind East, with indications of rain.

Governor Bigler—Loss of the Brig Royal [illegible].

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Sept. 30.

Governor BIGLER has arrived in this city quite restored in health. He speaks at a Democratic meeting to-night.

The schooner *Lillie Saunders*, at this port from Charleston, took from the brig *Royal* [illegible], of New-Bedford, bound from Charleston for New-York, Capt. HERON and the crew, seven in number, the vessel being in a sinking condition. The mate, GEORGE OWENS, was severely injured while on the wreck, and was left at the Quarantine Hospital.

Large Fire in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Oct. 1.

The steam plaster mills on York-avenue and Callowhill-street were destroyed by fire last night. The occupants were C. FRENCH & Co., and FRENCH and RICHARDS. The loss is estimated at $45,000. Insurance, $15,000.

The Yellow Fever at the South.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Saturday, Sept. 30.

There were 26(?) deaths at Augusta, Ga., yesterday, of which six were from fever.

At Charleston on Friday there were six, and at Savannah on Wednesday, five deaths from fever. Hon. J. W. JACKSON was among the latter number. The deaths at Savannah for the week were 116, including 85 from fever.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sunday, Oct. 1.

A census of Savannah, taken yesterday, shows a total population of 6,265 whites, and 5,461 blacks. The interments there yesterday were four, and at Augusta two.

Cholera in Albany—Several Sudden Deaths.

ALBANY, Saturday, Sept. 30.

The were several sudden deaths in the lower part of this city last evening of an alarming nature. JOSEPH COURTNEY, a highly respectable citizen, formerly an Alderman and assessor in this city; JAMES TAYLOR, coal dealer, and Mrs. MILMANE(?) and daughter, were all taken by cholera and expired in a few hours. The citizens in the neighborhood are highly excited, and alarm has spread through the city. The cholera hospital had just been closed, and the Board of Health pronounced the city free from all unusual diseases. It is attributed to a very sudden change of weather from a temperature of 90 degrees down to white frost.

The Albany Chamberlainship.

ALBANY, Saturday, Sept. 30.

CHRISTOPHER W. BENDER has been appointed City Chamberlain, vice WILLIAM SEYMOUR, discharged.

Large Fire in Corning.

CANANDAIGUA, Saturday, Sept. 30.

A fire broke out in Corning at 2½ o'clock this afternoon, and at 7 o'clock this evening was still raging. The following are the sufferers: C. G. HOWELL, merchant; W. T. RIGGS, grocer; E. N. ARNOLD, baker; W. W. ROBINSON, bookstore. Their stores were all destroyed. The Metropolitan is somewhat damaged. Several other small buildings were destroyed. The amount of the loss is not known.

Fire at Fox Point, R. I.

PROVIDENCE, Sunday, Oct. 1.

The lumber in the yard of MOWRY & [illegible], at Fox Point, was burned this afternoon, and lumber worth from seven to ten thousand dollars consumed. Three buildings were also burned, one was used for the storage of lumber, one for the Marine Railway, and the other by the Commercial line of Propellers. The lumber was insured.

The Canadian Parliament.

QUEBEC, Saturday, Sept. 30.

Three members of the new Government have been reelected in their old constituencies by acclamation.

The election of one of the five new members of the Government will be opposed.

CATHOLIC EPISCOPAL CONV[illegible]

THE OPENING CEREMONIE[illegible]

Sermon of Archbishop Hughes.

The First Council of the Catholic Bishops and other Ecclesiastical dignitaries of the Province of New-York, was opened yesterday, (Sunday,) in the Cathedral in Mott-street, with appropriate and most imposing ceremony.

At 11 o'clock, a procession of Bishops, dressed in full pontificials, and Priests, most of whom were fully vested, entered the main door, and passed down the central aisle to the altar, in the subjoined order:

Subdeacon bearing a cross, with Acolytes carrying candles.
Clergy in [illegible].
Officers of the Council.
Right Rev. Dr. DE GOESBRIAND, Bishop of Burlington.
Right Rev. Dr. BAYLEY, Bishop of Newark.
Right Rev. Dr. McLOUGHLIN, Bishop of Brooklyn.
Right Rev. Dr. O'REILLY, Bishop of Hartford.
Right Rev. Dr. TIMON, Bishop of Buffalo.
Right Rev. Dr. FITZPATRICK, Bishop of Boston.
Right Rev. Dr. McCLOSKEY, Bishop of Albany.
The Bishops were accompanied each by two pages.
Father FERRELL and Father DOWNING, Deacon and Subdeacon, attendant on the Bishop of Albany.
Deacon bearing the Archiepiscopal cross.
Father BOULANGER, Vice-Provincial of the Jesuits.
Father [illegible], Rector of the Redemptorists.
Deacon Father QUIN. { Archbishop HUGHES *carrying the Pastoral Staff.* } Deacon Father McCARRON.
Two Deacons.
Master of the Ceremonies.

In this order the procession advanced within the *altar railing, chanting the Miserere and Te Deum Laudamus.* Having arranged themselves on either side of the altar, under the direction of Father McNIERNEY, master of the ceremonies, the persons composing the procession knelt, and the Right Reverend the Bishop of Albany, assisted by Fathers FERRELL and DOWNING, as deacon and sub-deacon, began the Pontifical High Mass of the Holy Ghost. The Choir performed in accompaniment, and with impressive effect, a magnificent mass, selected from the best of VON WEBER'S, HAYDN'S, and MOZART'S. At the end of the first Gospel, the Archbishop (who had, in the meantime, been seated on his throne at the gospel side of the altar) rose, and after occupying a few moments in *silent prayer,* ascended the pulpit to preach the

INAUGURAL SERMON.

He said: I read from the Gospel of this, the seventeenth Sunday after Pentecost, the 22d chapter of St. Matthew, beginning with the 35th verse:

"One of them, a Doctor of the Law, asked him, tempting him, 'Master, what is the greatest commandment in the law?'

"Jesus said to him: 'Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with thy whole heart, and with thy whole soul, and with thy whole mind. This is the greatest and first commandment.'

"And the second is like to this: 'Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.' On these two commandments dependeth the whole law and the Prophets."

The first Provincial Council of the Province—*ecclesiastical province—of New-York,* is about to be solemnly opened under the invocation of the *Spirit of God,* which you have all been requested to pray for during these weeks past; for, unless God guide our deliberations they will not have his blessing. It will also be opened under the solemn invocation of the powerful prayers and intercession of the Blessed Virgin Mary, the immaculate Mother of our God—Redeemer. It is an event in the history of the Church in this country. There are, there must be within the sound of my voice those who remember the time when there was no Bishop in all that is now this Province, and scarcely more than two or three Priests. Contrasting the memory of those days with the spectacle which you now witness, every person must be struck with the wonderful development and progress which religion has made within the interval.

There is, indeed, no new question of faith or doctrine to be discussed in our Assembly. There is no rising heresy to be met by the testimony of the Bishops and Pastors of the Catholic Church. But the new relations which have sprung up in consequence of the multiplication of Bishoprics, and, of course, the great increase of boundaries between one diocese and another, has rendered it expedient that these venerable prelates should assemble, and that we should take counsel together under the invocation of that divine spirit of God, as to the things that make the peace of Zion, the order of the house of God, and the beauty of Jerusalem. And although there be no question of doctrine here, there are many things which require that kind of regulation which is provided for in the economy and discipline of the Catholic Church. Boundaries, the relations between one diocese and another, so that there shall be no confusion, an increased and growing zeal to be encouraged among the clergy, an extension on every side of the knowledge of truth and the means by which men may come into a closer communion with their God, and may be enabled to accomplish their own salvation; these are matters which shall occupy the attention of the assembled fathers during the few days that we shall have the happiness to be together. With them are learned theologians, who bring to this council the experience of their ministry for years among the people, and who are enabled to show whence vice is making inroads, where the breaches of discipline are to be repaired, and whence order touching sacred things is to be vindicated and established, and everything brought into perfect uniformity with the general discipline of the Catholic Church. And on such an auspicious occasion how would it be possible for me to have selected words from the sacred scriptures more appropriate than those which the Gospel of this day as read in the mass has furnished, and which you have just heard. For, after all, whatever else may come as consequences the primary object to set before you in the words of our Divine Saviour to those who interrogated him not from a sincere spirit, but as often on other occasions, to entrap him in his own words. A lawyer inquired of him what was the great commandment, as if he were prepared to follow it the moment he heard what it was, and our Divine Saviour in a few words and in that simple and touching, but full and complete style, which was peculiar to him as a Divine Teacher, answers that there are two, or rather one, with a consequence, and that one is "to love God with one's whole heart, and one's whole soul, and one's whole mind; this is the first and greatest." And you will observe that our Divine Redeemer only partially separates this one from the other, as if they were, in their own nature, consequences the one of the other, and as if he would impress upon all who heard him, and upon us—for the words were not spoken for that order, but for his disciples of all ages—to impress upon him and upon us all, that the man who loves God, and loves God as God alone deserves to be loved, cannot avoid loving his neighbor as himself. If, then, this be the whole of the law and the prophets, how would it be possible to condense into briefer words the great end for which councils are sometimes called, for which the ministry is appointed, for which the sacraments have been instituted, for which God has sent forth into all the world teachers to echo, and re-echo, and continue to re-echo this eternal truth, until the end of time? And therefore is it that in the few remarks I shall make to you, I shall call your attention to this particular precept of our divine Saviour. It is the sum of Christian charity; it is the perfection of the evangelical law; it is the fullness of the spirit of divine Christian life; it is what ought to be the study of all who profess to be the disciples of the Son of God—to love God. And why need I unfold at any length the motives which should induce the creature to love and adore the Creator? Would it be necessary for me to explain to you how God, in this amiability, this loveliness, is infinitely desirable—how, in short, by a law peculiar to his own being, infinite in this as in all other attributes, he has prepared the hearts of man, that is, endowed them with a capacity for this highest and most sacred of all precepts; how he has made love an essential want of the human soul, and how he has stamped the difference between that love which has himself and his infinitely perfect attributes for its object, and all other loves; and how all other loves disappoint; how they pass away; how they are fleeting; how they are insubstantial, nay, oftimes a delusion; how the love of honors is but the glitter which tempts the imagination of the poor wandering mind of man; how wealth is incompetent. If man loves wealth, the basest species of love, beyond the reasonable wants of human nature; how this disappoints and corrodes, and cannot return anything like happiness to the man who has sacrificed the powers of a noble heart at the shrine of that base idol: how all other species of love,—human love, even the love of parents and children, all must pass away and die out, and nothing remains for that heart that God made so capable of love except himself? It was a remark of St. Augustine that God had made the heart of man for obedience to this precept, and made it under such a law that it never can find rest until it rests in the centre of all perfection and the source of all that is holy and beautiful—that is, God himself. Besides, need I say more when we know that day by day we are dependent upon the sustaining arm of that [illegible] it requires the same power to [illegible] which it did to create us or to [illegible] we live and move in by His permission [illegible] supposing that we are the architects of our own prosperity, that we are the creators and protectors of our own fortunes? Let us not be deceived. It is by permission of God we live, but that permission is connected with a responsibility. The only thing is, that we should remember that we are at all times instantaneously and constantly dependent upon the support of that Almighty and perfect Father who created us, and who sustains us. Need I say more again, when our race fell from innocence, when God had endowed it with the attribute—the only one which would enable it to render Him homage according to that nature which He has given us—according to that intellect, that capacity for love—all that moral being—when we fell from that innocence, has He ceased to look after us? On the contrary, has He not sent His only begotten son to reinstate us, if we will, in the inheritance which we have forfeited either by original sin, or by our individual transgressions? Under these circumstances, there is no necessity to urge the reasons why we should love God above all things, because He is incomparable; there is nothing that can be compared with Him. He is the only God, and there is no other to whom He can be compared—a Being infinitely perfect, and the source of all that we are, or all that we can be, *whether in the order of Nature or in the order of Grace.* We owe to Him, if we know how to interpret in the slightest degree the very beatings and throbbings of our own hearts—we owe to Him that love, and a love less than that have described is not *worthy of God. But that other part to which our Divine* Saviour refers, the love of our neighbor as ourselves, he deduces as a consequence, partly distinct, but having a common origin; and the reason for this is manifest: that we are all God's children. We are bound to love our Father, and if we are bound to love our Father for our Father's sake, we are bound to love each other. This is clear. The light of reason comprehends it instantly, and here is the motive which distinguishes charity from every other species of affection. I know *that it is common to speak of philanthropy, and philanthropy* is a beautiful pagan sentiment; but there is not a particle of charity in the word philanthropy alone. *Philanthropy is a sentiment which is capricious.* A man may say, and take great complacency in thinking that he loves all mankind, and loves them all alike; but when it comes to experience day by day, the variety of character that he will meet, and the antagonism of opinion, the opposition of sentiment he will have to encounter, will soon make him find that he is under the caprice of his own unstable feeling, and unstable heart, and that, consequently, he is guideless and starless on that broad ocean which he calls philanthropy; he is propelling his own bark, if you will, pleased with the progress he makes, but he has no guide, no rudder to steer by; he has no point in view; he has no point of departure. It is a sentiment fickle and changeable as is the human heart and the human mind. Whereas, if you take charity you have God always as the star, the bright, ever-shining star whereby to guide your course, because he is entitled to your love. Though your fellow man may be unworthy in a certain sense, he may be one who has not those peculiar qualities that are calculated to attract or rather to repel and disgust; still, when he falls under the eye of divine charity, charity beholds in him the image of God, the Creator and Father of all, and one redeemed by the blood of Christ; and from that moment all that natural repulsiveness disappears, and Christ springs up to the eye of faith, and charity ministers to Him as in its own divine office.

Hence, dearly beloved brethren, the first precept of Christianity is charity. But I speak now more particularly of charity among men, and I need not endeavor to explain how it is that charity—this Christian charity, that I speak of—is inconsistent with a certain [illegible], or I may call it by a lower word still—selfishness, which is the enemy of charity, and, of course, the enemy of the peace of mankind. Charity is [illegible]. Charity, says the Apostle, *seeketh not its own; charity loveth all things;* charity hopeth all things; charity is not disturbed by those reasons which would repel and break up all the pretended benevolence of simple philanthropy. If we look for the perfect model of charity, we shall find it in *our divine Saviour himself. What is our belief* with regard to him? That for our sakes he put away all that which could be called self-interest. He was rich and glorious in heaven, when he was in the beginning the Word with God and was God; but he made himself man in order that in our nature and by a union with the Divine and Human, He might redeem us; but at what a sacrifice! Oh, who is it that can study the life of our divine Redeemer and meditate on the humiliations to which he subjected himself, even before the last agonizing hour, and not see that there is charity; there is perfect charity, and there is the model, because he has not left it unsaid: "A new commandment I give to you, that ye love one another as I have loved you." This precept of charity is not therefore simply a sentiment, or a work of supererogation which Christians can perform or leave unperformed without crime. It is a positive commandment of our Divine Redeemer. It is his commandment, and so much so that He has said: "By this shall all men know that you are my disciples, if you love one another." How can we then [illegible] Christian charity, if every man keeps selfishness in his own heart, and cares not for his neighbor? What is it that originates dissensions in families? Sometimes the merest trifle; sometimes a word thoughtlessly spoken [illegible], and then, little by little, that natural and perverse feeling of selfishness acts in one breast and acts in the other, until alienation and alienation grows greater and greater in the consequence. At last a spirit of vindictiveness, sometimes showing as if it were the demon had taken possession of those hearts that Christ should have sanctified, displays itself and destroys all bonds of sympathy or affection. It is so in domestic life. It is so in social life. It is the origin of wars between nations. It is the origin of civil strife. It is the curse of mankind. It is the triumph of the old Adam over our Divine Saviour; and every Christian that would be a true disciple of the Son of God should study to banish and to remove that selfishness as a principle of his nature corrupt in itself, and antagonistic to the divine, beautiful virtue of Christian charity. *By Christian charity we love our neighbor.* And who is our neighbor? Those that we have associations with are intimately our neighbors; those of our city are our neighbors; those of our country are our neighbors; those of the whole earth are our neighbors. Who is made to the image and likeness of God is man's neighbor, and to him man, that is, Christian man, if he follows the precepts of his divine master, owes all the sacred obligations of Christian charity. Nay, has He not commanded us to love our enemies, and this is so much that Pagans formerly regarded Christianity as an absurdity, because it commanded what was impossible. It is not impossible. Proofs are numerable in ecclesiastical history of its exercise. If they supposed, if they understood that this love of our enemies, this doing good to those who hated us, praying for those who persecuted us, consisted like philanthropy in a certain sympathetic affection towards our enemies, this might be another question. But our Divine Savior has not made the principles of Christian virtue and Christian excellence dependent upon any basis so fluctuating as a mere sentiment of the human heart. Charity is an eternal principle; I have already suggested that, when saying that in God you see the motives why you should love your enemy: because he is God's creature, and God loves him as well as you, and if he do an error the common Father waits for his conversion, and you need not be less indulgent. It cannot be expected, therefore, that you should entertain or express towards him the sentiments that bind the nearest relations of social or domestic life. It is not the sensibility of the father or mother towards their children, but it is a principle stronger than sensibility, for sensibility is something variable. But when God is eternally God, and eternally perfect, and eternally the Father of all, and he commands you to love your enemy in the sense of wishing him well, and of doing him good if he stand in need of it, and if it were in your power to do it—then the precept is not only possible, but feasible and delightful. It is a luxury to a man who is so imbued with a spirit of Christian love that he can exercise that virtue. Thus, dearly beloved brethren, in all our relations this precept of brotherly love is one that ought to be cherished; and that other antagonistic principle of selfishness, when a man shuts his eyes to all that is foreign from himself, and thinks of himself alone, lives for himself alone, labors for himself, and, at all times, even to the extent, perhaps, of absolute injustice, prefers his own personal interests to the interests of his neighbor—oh, this man knows not what is Christian charity. Christian charity is disinterested—it is broad, it is expansive, it takes in all that God has created, no matter whether we may have been acquainted with them or not. For it is remarkable, as I observed before, that the capacity of the human heart seems to be something infinite. You can love all that you know—your country, the people of all other countries; and when you have embraced the whole Globe there is still a superfluity of capacity for love in that heart by which you can love a thousand more globes and their inhabitants were they in existence. You can rise above the temporal order and indulge even that spirit of love in the human heart by embracing all the angels and all the spirits that surround the throne of God. And yet you have not object enough to fill the capacity for love in your heart. You must have God. There is no other that can fill that almost infinite capacity, but the divine and infinite Being. It may be, my dear brethren, that at this time there is more reason than usual for urging upon you the necessity for this precept. It is not to be disguised that if charity be at all times an obligation, and if at all times we are bound to bear with patience injuries from others for God's sake, and if at all times we are bound to love our enemies, there are at this particular time, reasons why you should impress more and more deeply in your hearts the importance of this Divine obligation imposed upon you by your Saviour. And what are those reasons? Why, the reasons are that not only as individuals, when any of your number transgresses the law, but as a whole body you are held accountable. The reasons are that you are denounced, and that it is hard for human weakness to bear reproaches on the most delicate topics that can arouse the resentment of man—that you are denounced as being unfit on account of your religion, to enjoy the privileges of the country you inhabit. You are denounced because those principles of faith and religion which you profess, are said to be adverse to the spirit and genius of the institutions of this country. These denunciations are such that even on the Sunday you can hardly pass from one portion of the City to another without coming within the reach of some living voice that is sustained in those denunciations, as if you had not the right to walk the public streets without being reduced to the necessity of hearing insult, to the stirring up of the proud spirit of men who take their stand from the standard of liberty that exists in this country. Well, for that reason, the more necessity of charity, the more necessity of patience, the more necessity for you to avoid everything offensive. Propagate among those whom you know, as a principle of religion, to avoid everything which can disturb the peace and order of society, or violate the laws of the country. It is not necessary for you at this day to enter into any [illegible]. It is not at all requisite that you should begin to prove by syllogism that you are loyal citizens. The history of your creed, even in this country, is a proof of your loyalty. From the earliest period, when Europeans settled here, your ancestors in the faith were of their number; and they took part in everything appertaining to the country's welfare and progress; and in proportion to their numbers they were found in the high places of legislation, and in the high places of the judiciary. They were found in the Cabinet, and they were found on the battle-field, and on the decks of the ocean, fighting for their country. Let our enemies point to one that has ever disgraced the position which he occupied. Till they do that, it is in vain for them to pretend to question the loyalty of men whose loyalty is not a mere affection of self-interest, but a principle. Who is it that can trace the history of the Church, who will not see that this same charity which we have spoken of, and this same loyalty to which I now refer, have ever accompanied those who were in communion with the Church of God. Need I refer to the whole history of persecution to prove it? Under pagan Rome, for three hundred years, all the machinery of that vast empire was plied with cruelty to crush and extinguish the rising heresy of the Christian faith; and yet were Christians ever disloyal? Is there a single instance of their being disloyal? They understood better the nature of their *religion—of the religion of him who taught them this* principle, that the first duty which man owes is to his God, and the second duty to his country—and his country is the land in which he was born, or if not, the land to which he pledges his solemn allegiance on oath; he *is not free to be disloyal. It is of obligation to be loyal.* It is the very principle of the Catholic Church that a man's family has the third claim upon him, the second claim being that of his country. And for that country he must sacrifice property, and—if necessary—life itself. He knows but one country; he can recognize but one country; and therefore in the Catholic religion there is no such thing as the possibility of disloyalty to a land to which we owe our obligations. Need I refer to the last three hundred years' persecution under the British *Empire, during which time the same cry was kept up,* and all who professed the Catholic faith were debarred from honors, subject to fines, had their schools closed by *supreme authority so as to make them dark-minded and* blind and ignorant? And yet the reproach against them is that they were loyal, too loyal. Viewed then by the tests of history as exemplifying the spirit of the Christian Church is it possible that in a country in which we enjoy such advantages, in which the Government declares itself impartially *just towards* all without knowing any distinction before the law, in which we are made equal, in which we have the liberty to assemble here in council—a privilege which we could not enjoy in some countries which call themselves Catholic—is it possible—nay—that in such a country we should not love the institutions and cherish them with an affection deeper than those who have been unable to make a comparison between this and lands and governments of bondage? But the object of these remarks, dearly beloved brethren, has been to impress upon you the necessity of adhering to the true principles of your religion. If you adhere to the principles of the Catholic faith you cannot err in matters of a secondary character. And if it be a fact that some persons have violated the law, with what justice is it that the whole body should be branded with the stain of their misconduct, and that it should be imputed to the Catholic Church, whereas, in every instance you will find that the individual who transgresses is one who pays very little attention to the Catholic Church, but who does not come within the sound of the word of God on Sundays, who does not attend to the sacraments of his Church, but who goes abroad, reckless of consequences, and for that matter, having no other claim to attention except the very violation of the laws which bring disgrace upon him. But this ought not to bring disgrace on those who conduct themselves in a proper Christian manner. Let us all then be prepared, if the day of trial should come, to bear with patience insults and taunts. Let us not be down-hearted if, when we *are insulted by the living voice of public brawlers in* the streets, the newspaper press, which used to be in the happier days of this Government the guardian of *every man's rights, is no longer true to its high* calling. It speaks with authority far more powerful than that of Governor, Mayor, or legislator, because it kept always before its eyes the original principle of equality between man, leaving every man to be punished by the law, according to the extent of his own personal guilt. Before you retire, therefore, I exhort you to unite in prayer, such as will be offered in the sanctuary, that Almighty God may bless our Council, that our deliberations may be conducted so as to promote His glory, and to increase the love of Him among mankind, and the love of mankind among themselves and each other. Let that be the object of your prayer—for it is customary, and has been from the beginning of the Church, to invite the faithful to unite always in the petitioning God that he would guide and direct those things, which have for their object the ordering of His house, and the promotion of the peace and happiness of mankind on this earth and in the better world to which we aspire.

At the conclusion of the sermon, the Archbishop resumed his seat on the throne, and the Mass was concluded.

The officiating Bishop retired, and came back dressed in chasuble and mitre. [illegible] was prepared in the middle of the altar. The Archbishop, attended by Deacon and Sub-deacon, [illegible] proceeded to the faldistorium and seated the Bishops on each side. He then intoned the Antiphon *Exaudi nos Domine;* after which Chanters Rev. Mr. [illegible] and Mr. HECTOR GLACKMEYER, intoned the 68th Psalm, *Salvum me fac Domine, quoniam intraverunt aquae usque ad animam meam,* which they sang alternately with the Clergy. The Archbishop then took his seat, and after a variety of other devotions, including the singing of the Litany of the Saints, the Archbishop saying the prayer, "*Da* [illegible]," &c. Then the Gospel having been read, and incense offered, the Archbishop addressed the Council as follows:

"*Reverendissimi Patres, venerabiles fratres, placet ne vobis ad Dei gloriam et honorem et ad Catholicae ecclesiae* [illegible] *Provincialis Novum Eboracum legitime convocatum, et hic congregatum hodierna die aperiri et inchoari?*"

Right Reverend Fathers and Venerable Brethren, is it your pleasure that this Provincial Council of New-York, lawfully convoked, and here assembled for the extension of the Catholic Church and the glory of God, should this day be opened and begun?

To this the Bishops replied, "*Placet, Aperiatur.*" We are satisfied; let it be opened.

Then the Archbishop, turning towards the congregation, said: "*Christi nomine invocato decernimus* [illegible] *Novum Eboracum esse* [illegible]."

The name of Christ having been invoked, we decree the Holy Synod of the Province of New-York to be opened, and so let it be considered.

The following officers of the Council were then appointed: Rt. Rev. Dr. McCLOSKEY, Bishop of Albany, Promoter; Rev. J. W. CUMMINGS, D. D., and Rev. T. S. PRESTON, Secretaries; Rev. J. McNIERNEY, Master of the Ceremonies; and Rev. Father [illegible], S. J., with Mr. HECTOR GLACKMEYER, Chanters.

Three of the Bishops (of Albany, Newark and Brooklyn) made the profession of faith, not having before done so in council.

The Archbishop then gave the solemn pontifical benediction, which closed the opening ceremonies.

The procession departed in the same order in which it had entered, and the vast assemblage of persons who had assembled to witness the solemnities, slowly dispersed.

The next session occurs on Wednesday morning, the services to begin in the cathedral at 9 o'clock.

City Mortality.

The report of the City Inspector will be found in another column. In the aggregate number of deaths there is but a slight variation from the report of Saturday week. The deaths summed up amount to 612, of which 330 are children of five years and under.

From cholera 47 deaths are reported; from cholera infantum 21—a falling off of nearly forty per cent. upon the report of the previous week. From consumption there is a small increase in the number of deaths shown. The City may be regarded as quite healthy at the present time, and if the reports vary during the Winter they will show a still further falling off.

No More Slave States.

From the Courier and Enquirer.

"There was a time when the North would have consented to annex Cuba; but the Nebraska wrong has forever rendered annexation impossible. For good cause and in vindication of our national honor, the North would consent to wrest Cuba from Spain; but it would only be for the purpose of establishing in the island a separate Republic under our protection. The Nebraska outrage has settled forever the annexation of slave territory to this Union; and what is of far deeper import, it has effectually prevented the admission at any time hereafter, of another slave State into the Union. When Missouri was admitted there was a condition annexed, that Slavery should not exist north of 36° 30'; but this condition has been repudiated by the South. When Texas was admitted, there was a condition annexed that there should be three other slave States formed out of her territory. *The North will, in imitation of the South, repudiate this condition,* and we now tell our Southern brethren to be prepared for the consequences. They have commenced the agitation; they have set the example of repudiating the most sacred compacts, and of disregarding their honorary engagements; and just as certainly as we now write, just so certain is it, that no new *slave State will ever again be admitted into this Union,* and no slave territory ever again be annexed to it."

☞ There were but five deaths from cholera at Pittsburg on Saturday.

☞ Col. BENTON has returned to Washington from Missouri.

THE AMERICAN MAILS.

The Objects of the War—The Resignation of Mr. Buchanan—[illegible]

LONDON, Friday, Sept. [illegible].

"Constantinople was visited on the 1st by a strong gale from the North, which may have delayed the departure of the expedition." So the *Times* said yesterday evening, and it spoke the truth, for we have heard since that the French and Turks left Varna on the 5th, to join the British fleet at Fidonisi Island, off the mouths of the Danube, opposite to Eupatoria, in the Crimea. It is not improbable that the next delay to set out definitely will be explained by a "dead calm." *After* that it may, perhaps, be necessary to wait for the full moon as the best horoscope for the successes of an enterprise to be undertaken in the defence of the Crescent by the allied lunatics. I would not even be surprised to hear that the expedition, on the point of starting, has been countermanded by the unexpected apparition of a water-spout before Eupatoria, the place at which the landing is intended to take place.

Sail the expedition will, at all events, but where to, and for how long, is the general question. It would be quite useless to guess, when, perhaps in a few hours, we must know all about it, and so I dismiss this theme, sharing, to be sure, the universal impatience and curiosity, and entertaining besides considerable doubt about the success of the enterprise. And what if it should be a failure? "It will be one, *Sir,*" said to me yesterday an English gentleman, "and we shall not be *worse for it. The Emperor of Russia,* after a *successful* opposition on his part against the occupation of the Crimea, will be more accessible to proposals for peace. It is a *coup de main,* according to the *Moniteur.* Well, Sir, have you ever heard of a *coup de main* trumpeted during four months preceding the attempt? But the fact that the expedition retains the character of a *coup de main,* is a proof that its real aim is to provide the Czar with a more favorable position to treat from. He had time enough to prepare *for a coup de main,* although he could not effectually oppose a *regular expedition* destined to operate after a well matured plan, and as long as success should be obtained. The capture of Sebastopol would complicate matters even more than they are already, while the failure of the expedition would serve all purposes. It would be no shame, because it was beforehand declared to be but a mere *coup de main.* NICHOLAS, however, could boast of having repelled the allied forces, and that boast would form the first important ingredient of serious negotiations for peace.

As to my own opinion, judging as I do the war from a widely different *point de depart,* to adopt his views would be to accuse Turkey, as well as England and France, of treachery. To utter such an accusation I must wait for the result of the expedition.

We must leave the expedition on the point of starting, and just look over to the evacuated Provinces of the Sultan. The state of affairs there is certainly interesting. One enemy hardly left the country and another is already there. You may find accounts of Austrian doings in the Principalities in all the papers during the last three days, but I must point out to you the one in the *Morning Chronicle* of yesterday, this being the *best* friend of Austria. Vienna diplomacy may, to be sure, very well be satisfied. It has been thoroughly successful. Now that the possession of the Principalities is insured against all comers, Austria approaches the German Diet in a very humble manner, and lays six big and two small questions before that slow-pacing assembly, and asks to be bound to the great body of that confederation, which "*effractus illabatur orbis,*" would still hold firmly *to the status quo of idleness and immobility.*

Prussia, on the other hand, presents the necessary amendments to the Austrian questions, and is more satisfied than ever with the Czar. Do you remark the gradation of satisfaction in the thermometer of German policy? Austria affecting coldness against the Emperor NICHOLAS. Prussia was cool, but Vienna *rises,* so Berlin *falls.* It is an edifying scene.

Spain is again mistrusted by the reaction, which felt quite safe the last week. The *Times* sees now vast Republican conspiracies against the throne, and OLOZAGA, who, a few days ago, was a mere *idiot,* became at once a most energetic and active leader with the Paris Correspondent of that paper. M. SOULE is in France, and this is a pity, notwithstanding his good letter to the *Diario.*

M. BUCHANAN will resign his post on the 9th of July, and after a turn on the Continent, will return to America. I hear that a great many Americans are put under quarantine under pretext of cholera, but really for their Republicanism, which the Papal authorities have most in dread of the two. What is Mr. CASS doing?

The Sebastopol Expedition—Public Anxiety—The Queen Gone to Scotland—Varna, Odessa, Spain, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LONDON, Friday Night, Sept. 15, 1854.

Contrary to the expectation of those who have been believers in the energetic prosecution of the Sebastopol expedition, we are yet without intelligence of the troops having landed; each day, therefore, increases public anxiety, which may now be truly said to be wound up to fever heat. The whole concern, we do know, have turned their backs on Varna and its neighboring posts; moreover, we know that they were consigned to the "vasty deep" [illegible] a fleet of crafts such as the world has never before seen assembled together, and that they have been seen approaching Sebastopol, and are described as "a mighty cloud covering the face of the waters." Now, whether this last sentence be the invention of [illegible], or not, your correspondent will not [illegible], inasmuch as there are folks evil disposed enough to insinuate that the veteran *Times* has entered into unholy alliance with Satan and his other friend of forty years' standing, and that henceforward we are never more to hear of ships, guns or men; that all have either ascended or descended in accordance with previous arrangements entered into by the unholy alliance. Be this as it may, there is a degree of very striking oddness in things as presented to the Ordinary mind this evening as I write. Where, they say, are our hearts of oak, our tars, our guns, our Coldstream Guards? We had 'em at Varna, and could hear of their dying and being dead, but ABERDEEN has now spirited 'em away, and he defies our learning what has become of 'em. If Sebastopol had been their destination, surely, say they, intelli-

[illegible] should have placed them either by taking of [illegible] the expedition, or having made themselves [illegible] the consequence, the disruption of Beaconsfield's fortunes.

Her Majesty the Queen came to London yesterday morning, having that day Secretary of War could have good news for him—all he knew was that her fleet and cannon had not yet, but as to the rest, all resolved in most delightful ambiguity. "Palmerston would stand it no longer, so naturally nothing Aberdeen's ears and hitches on all the fellow, off he set, yesterday morning, for Scotland, having taken the precaution of warning Aberdeen that the guest of Gravery must not be played any longer. It is notorious that Her Majesty is advised to "keep moving," as the policemen say; the Ministers, doubtless, at this moment, are glad to get her out of the way, otherwise a relay of [illegible] must be kept for a regular ten minute service between the office of the Czar's friend and Buckingham Palace, and either Aberdeen, Newcastle, or out of the cabs, must be on the go all the time. The Queen is not to be put off—she must know the ins and outs of everything. Palmerston is the only key of the lot not trusted at the Palace, and this he is mightily pleased at, seeing that it relieves him from a vast amount of embarrassment, and enables his Lordship to have more time for those elegant enjoyments and gentle dalliances, the pursuit of which his more than mature age has not caused him to abandon.

Our latest detailed accounts from Varna represent that since 300 private sailing vessels, towed by hired and purchased steamers, had put to sea. They had munitions of war on board, such as pontoons, siege guns, large flat bottomed boats, provisions, canvas for tents, and boards for barracks. The army was supposed to consist of 20,000 men, namely, 40,000 French, 20,000 English, 10,000 Turks, 10,000 Egyptians, 5,000 Tunisians, and 5,000 men of other nationalities. The fleet had 25,000 sailors, and 3,000 guns. On the 20th, 20 new gunboats arrived from Malta. All the troops which were at Gallipoli and Constantinople were to where in the expedition, and consequently left [illegible] the forces collected at Varna. It is said that the disembarkation will be effected at a point near the mouth of the river Kalcha, where there is about 15 fathoms water. It is the same point that was observed by General Canrobert and General Brown. As the ships can approach very near the shore, their guns will destroy all the land artillery which can be opposed to the invading force. Once ashore, the troops will immediately begin to entrench themselves.

Amid this suspense there is naturally extreme anxiety to learn anything regarding the meditated defence of Sebastopol. According to Austrian accounts, this is sufficiently formidable. We are told that forts are in progress of construction to protect the coast for four leagues either way from the entrance of the harbor of Sebastopol. Also, that a mass of fire-ships are being prepared to be sent against the vessels of the allies. In addition to the usual garrison of the place, it is said there are 60,000 men in the camp established near the town, and reinforcements are constantly arriving; further, it is asserted that the Russian fleet can and will do wonders during the operations; and to wind up all, it is heralded forth that Prince Menschikoff himself is to do the honors of the day by directing in person the operations of defence. As to the fire-ship part of the business, there is nothing very alarming to Admiral Dundas in this. Fire-ships are no doubt terribly efficient when thrown among vessels closely packed in harbor or in any confined space, but to direct fire-ships against a fleet in open sea is rather a novelty in marine war.

Troops and stores of every description continue to be shipped at Toulon and Marseilles for the East, to fill up the vacancies occasioned by the epidemic in the ranks of the army, and to supply it with fresh provisions. Extensive preparations are also making in the War and Navy Departments, in anticipation of a Spring campaign. A newly invented rocket, said to produce most wonderful effects, is now being tried by a military commission, and siege guns, carrying a distance of upwards of five miles, destined to batter the granite walls of Cronstadt, are being cast in the Imperial foundry of Ruelle. They are all to be ready for next March.

In this delightful state of uncertainty I refrain from mentioning any of the hundred and one rumors current in the papers, and hourly conveyed by telegraph; neither will I inflict on your readers the long stories connected for gratification of those who must have something even if it be pure invention. A few days, probably a few hours, will bring most important and perhaps decisive news—probably the very steamer may convey something of the kind at New-York. To-day we have news from Constantinople of a sudden and hurried movement on the part of the Russian army corps which was lately operating under Prince Bebutoff against the Turks on the frontier of Georgia. The Ottoman Mushir ordered the advance of eight regiments of cavalry, desiring to draw on an engagement on the spot itself. The Turks approached nearer and nearer to the Russian camp, until they discovered that it had been abandoned as if in great haste. The Turks found in the enemy's camp two spiked guns, and ammunition, and a large number of wagons, besides mules, on the ground. It is ascertained that the enemy has retreated to the shelter of the walls of Gumri. The reason of this strange proceeding is not known, but it is supposed to be the presence of Schamyl with a large force near Tiflis; or it may be that Prince Bebutoff has heard that a large hostile force is embarking at Varna for some unknown destination, and fears an attack in Asia.

At Odessa the greatest consternation prevailed. The following is one of the recent proclamations of Baron Kruschewitzer, the Governor of Odessa:

Inhabitants of Odessa.—The enemy has lately shown himself again before our town in still greater force than before. We are armed and well prepared. We will strain every nerve to defeat any attempt that may be made to effect a landing. The ships' guns with which the enemy would bombard us are of immense range. But fear not, even this may be counteracted. Keep wet cloths and skins in readiness, and throw them on the shells which the enemy may fire into the town. Tubs of water must be in your roofs, in readiness to extinguish fire. Should the enemy, however, under shelter of his cannon, obstinately continue the combat, we will address to Telegraph; but that the enemy may find no pretext, we will first consider the town into a heap of ruins and ashes. We ask him who should dare to remain behind to attempt to extinguish the fire. Kruschewitzer, Governor.

The correspondent who transmits this proclamation adds: "You may imagine what impression such an address has made on the population. The evacuation of whose have already been transferred to Nikolaieff. The garrison has been on foot for three days, alarmed by the appearance of the enemy's ships. The excitement is indescribable. Most of the partisans of peace are up, and are devoted day to a patriotic sense. Reinforcements arrive almost daily from Novorossiyesk, but there are immediately to Alexandria and Kiff."

Order reigns in Spain. Everything is quieting down. M. Gurza is still away in the mountains where he is said to have purchased an estate. The Spanish affect to be indifferent to the matter of Mazarron. Whether still for so or not, they are in a terrible fear at a landing of descent on Cuba. Their agents in England have done their best to get up a talk on the subject, but it won't take. Their plots and intriguing propensities have effectually checked all their trade.

The head persons, who remained to Madrid the times collected in their dictates, have almost all spent the cash entrusted to their treasuries when the revolution broke out, and no hard pushed have been the agents entrusted, who, when they came into office, found a balance of only £116 to the account of the Government at Madrid, that they were obliged to borrow and standard with difficulty, only a few days ago the sum of £200. Letters from Estremadura and Andalusia give accounts of several disturbances which have lately taken place in those provinces. At Rodajos several persons have been killed in a street row. The Junta of Seville, now dissolved, addressed before requesting a memorial to the Government, complaining of what it was pleased to term the revolutionary measures of the present Ministers.

Portugal can boast of work with aid of a contra-

or laying down the long looked for Submarine Cable between Holyhead and Dublin. This day to direct on the enterprise. Two of Hooper's magic houses already join the shores of the sister isles, both of them landing near Fort Pulaski in Scotland, and Donaghadee in Ireland. The line between Holyhead and Dublin has the advantage of being more direct; though exposing a greater length of sea line is of little consequence, as it has been successfully proved by the Electric Telegraph Company's submarine cable between Ipswich and the Hague, in Holland, and that lately laid down by the Mediterranean Telegraph Company between Spezzia, in Italy, and Corsica; the former 120 miles long and the latter 85. This Company intends to lay down two more cables in addition to the one now ready; and these cables it is believed are now in course of construction at Greenn Ferry near Chester.

The India and China Mail is telegraphed to-day, but it announces nothing of importance beyond the fact of Canton continuing to be threatened.

Pending the operations against Sebastopol there has been to-day a general dullness in the funds, which rule a fraction lower than advised on Tuesday.

J. W.

The War in the East.

From the London Times, Sept. 16.

Our columns this morning contain the most satisfactory intelligence which has yet been received from the seat of war in Asia. After the intrigues and imbecility which have hitherto characterized the proceedings of the Turkish army in Armenia, it is refreshing to turn to the vigorous instead of Schamyl and his Circassian followers into the very heart of Georgia, and to calculate the amount of injury which he has inflicted on the common enemy. In a great battle near Tiflis the Russians were utterly defeated by their old and implacable foe. They lost, we are informed, "many men, seven guns, 2,000 tents, and all their baggage," and, in addition, "all the provisions and ammunition of the Russians fell into the hands of the victors." It is by exploits such as these—by hard and frequent blows on well-fought fields, and not by diplomatic negotiations or by naval demonstrations, which lead to nothing—that the Emperor Nicholas will be brought to feel the hopless nature of the struggle into which he has rushed, and that peace will be restored to the world. No wonder, then, that after such a signal overthrow, the Russian power in Georgia should totter to its fall, and that Prince Bebutoff should be summoned from Armenia to restore, if possible, the fallen fortunes of his Imperial master.

Simultaneously with the news of Schamyl's victory came the intelligence that the captives between Persia and the Porte was complete. We hope that none of our readers will be weak enough to imagine that the conduct of Persia has anything to do with the issue of the struggle between Russia and Turkey. Persia is the Prussia of the East, and the policy of the Court of Teheran has been as vacillating as that of Berlin. When the Turks gain a victory the Russian Envoy is dismissed, and when the Russian fortunes are uppermost the Turkish Minister is suddenly requested to leave the country. Despised or detested by all Powers alike, the Shah of Persia owes his political existence to the long sufferance of England, for, if it suited us to take any notice of his misconduct, the appearance of a few vessels in the Persian Gulf, carrying a very small portion of our Bombay army to the port of Bushire, would soon bring that double-faced Potentate on his knees. On such a Sovereign, to-day Turk and to-morrow Russian, but who is really at the mercy of England, the influence of a British Envoy ought to be supreme; and for this reason, without wishing at all to disparage the exertions of those diplomatists who have lately represented this country at the Court of the Shah, we are glad to see from an announcement in last night's *Gazette*, that British interests are about to be cared for at Teheran, and that Mr. Murray, formerly Consul-General in Egypt, and lately British Minister at Berne, is to proceed as Plenipotentiary to Persia. A better appointment could not have been made, and we have little doubt that the energy and ability of Mr. Murray will exercise the most salutary influence on the policy of the Shah.

Austria to the Germanic Diet.

From the London Daily News, Sept. 15.

The following is the text of the proposition which the representative of Austria in the German Diet has submitted to the Committee of the body on the Eastern question:

The representatives of Austria and Prussia submitted to the Diet on the 17th, in conformity with the spirit and authority of the common proposition of the 8th July, a series of acts which the united Committees are called on to examine. I have thought it my duty to convoke the Committees for this day, in order to have the opportunity of giving the confidential explanations which all parties are entitled to demand, now that the documents have been printed and placed in the hands of all the members of the Committees. It seems to me that the accession of the Diet to the treaty of April demands naturally that the Diet shall clearly see the connection of this treaty with this situation as it appears from the documents communicated, and that thus the united Committees will have to examine the question whether the temporary suspension of the third point of the additional article suppresses the defensive part of the treaty, or, in other terms:

1. Will the treaty protect in all circumstances the first monarchy so long as it shall attack no one? 2. Will not the Diet consider as obligatory the concert foreseen in article 2 of the treaty, so long as the protection of German interests shall determine the attitude of Austria? 3. Is not the occupation of the Principalities by Austria in conformity with German interests, and are not the four points on which Austria has engaged herself of such a nature that it is precisely Germany which should see therein guarantees for the future? 4. Supposing that the guarantees be of this nature, would not the Diet take the position which best suits it by completely appropriating these four points? 5. In the event of Austria, in consequence of the occupation of the Principalities in virtue of the treaty of June 14, being attacked on her territory by the Russians, should the obligation arising out of articles 1 and 2 of the treaty, and in virtue of which Germany is to protect Austria, come into effect? 6. Is it not for the interest of Germany to admit in an unequivocal manner this state of things, and to declare that, even if the casus specially provided for in the additional article should not present themselves, the Diet is, nevertheless, obliged to defend Austria from the danger which threatens her in consequence of her present position? 7. Is it for the interest of the European importance of the confederation to be silent so long as it can cause to be heard a voice completely independent of events, and so long as from that very fact it can throw a great weight in the scale of peace, and, on the other hand, secure its participation in the definitive negotiations? 8. And if not, is not the Committee obliged, without delay, to submit propositions on the subject to the Diet?"

The Russian Reply to the Austrian and Prussian Notes.

The *Indépendance Belge* contains the following account of the Russian reply to the Austrian and Prussian notes:

"The Sketch of Count Nesselrode refers, in the first place, to the negotiations which have taken place since the Austro-Prussian convention.

"'Russia,' it says, 'has acceded to the greatest part of the concessions demanded, solely out of regard to the interests of Austria and Prussia. In acceding to the evacuation of the Principalities she has abandoned her military position in Turkey to European pressure. In her promise to employ their forces against her in Asia, and upon the territory of Russia. She has not gone beyond any reasonable claim; she has been content with supposing the views she entertained when Austria indicated the guarantees which she was able to offer, on her side, to Russia.

"'She is convinced that it was not possible for Austria to give to her the assurance of an armistice, but she did desire to know beforehand if, after the evacuation of the Principalities, Austria would or would not separate herself from the coalition which has been formed for the purpose of humiliating Russia. Further, Russia has declared herself willing to negotiate upon the basis of the protocol of Vienna of the 9th of April.

"'Austria has not made any direct reply to Russia in relation to these propositions; but she immediately addressed herself to the Western Powers, from whom she made her decision to depend. Russia, good, would be expected that they would be ready to enter upon the path of conciliation, seeing that they have allied themselves together in order to subjugate Russia by a prolonged war. This has been confirmed by communications made by the Austrian Ambassador to the Cabinet of St. Petersburg—that is to say, by the Austrian note of the 10th of August.

"'The conditions required by the Western Powers are unacceptable in respect to their substance (fond), as well as in form, principally because that, according to the avowal of the French Government itself, what they exact with the exclusive purpose of maintaining the European equilibrium is nothing less than the destruction of the Russian empire and the power of Russia in the Black Sea.

"'Austria, in recommending these conditions, has added that the Western Powers have still reserved the right to make others, which renders it perfectly useless to submit them to a detailed examination. Besides, even if they should not be changed, their acceptation would tend to be so enormous that Russia is reduced by war to the last degree of exhaustion.

"'Although the Emperor has adhered to the principles enunciated in the protocol of Vienna, he cannot enlarge the meaning of it as much as others have done because the immense sacrifices which Russia has made in the interests of Austria and Prussia would remain without compensation. In the view of dealing in these conditions a motive for raising the war obligatory, Austria has drawn closer its alliance with the enemies of Russia.

"'Consequently, the Emperor indirectly regrets that he has not been able to accept the last overtures made

in Russia. He considers that he has made every possible compatible with the honor of Russia, and, as he has not withdrawn any of these advantages, it may remain for him to do the same on his side—that is, to try the eventualities of war in order to arrive at some solid basis of negotiations for peace.

"'The Emperor has directed his General-in-Chief to remove the Pruth with his troops from strategic motives, and Russia will then herself seize the defensive position her frontiers, and more equitable conditions are proposed to her. The Emperor, on his side, will avoid increasing the calamities of the war, but he will repel with the greatest energy all attacks against him, from whatever quarter they may proceed.'"

The Convention Between Austria and the Porte.

The following text of the Austrian Convention with Turkey has recently been printed in a Parliamentary paper:

"His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, fully recognizing that the existence of the Ottoman Empire within its present limits is necessary for the maintenance of the balance of power between the States of Europe, and that, specifically, the evacuation of the Danubian Principalities is one of the essential conditions of the integrity of that Empire; being, moreover, ready to join, with the means at his disposal, in the measures proper to ensure the object of the agreement established between his Cabinet and the high Courts represented at the Conference of Vienna; His Imperial Majesty the Sultan having on his side accepted this offer of concert, made in a friendly manner by His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, it has seemed proper to conclude a convention in order to regulate the manner in which the concert in question shall be carried into effect. With this object, His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Austria and His Imperial Majesty the Sultan have named as their plenipotentiaries—that is to say, His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, M. Baron Charles de Bruck, Privy Councillor of His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty, his Internuncio and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Sublime Ottoman Porte, Grand Cross of the Imperial Order of Leopold, Knight of the Imperial Order of the Iron Crown of the first class, &c., and His Imperial Majesty the Sultan, Mustapha Reschid Pacha, late Grand Vizier, and at present his Minister for Foreign Affairs, decorated with the Imperial Order of Medjidie of the first class, &c., who, after having exchanged their full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

"Article 1. His Majesty the Emperor of Austria engages to exhaust all the means of negotiation and all other means to obtain the evacuation of the Danubian Principalities by the foreign army which occupies them, and even to employ, in case they are required, the number of troops necessary to attain this end.

"Art. 2.—It will appertain in this case exclusively to the Imperial Commander-in-Chief to direct the operations of his army. He will, however, always take care to inform the Commander-in-Chief of the Ottoman army of his operations in proper time.

"Art. 3. His Majesty the Emperor of Austria undertakes, by common agreement with the Ottoman Government, to establish in the Principalities, as far as possible, the legal state of things such as it results from the privileges secured by the Sublime Porte in regard to the administration of those countries. The legal authorities thus reconstituted shall not, however, extend their action so far as to attempt to exercise control over the Imperial army.

"Article 4.—The Imperial Court of Austria further engages not to enter into any plan of accommodation with the Imperial Court of Russia which has not for its basis the sovereign rights of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan, as well as the integrity of his Empire.

"Art. 5. As soon as the ratifications of the present Convention shall have been obtained by the conclusion of a treaty of peace between the Sublime Porte and the Court of Russia, His Majesty, the Emperor of Austria, will immediately make arrangements for withdrawing his forces with the least possible delay from the Territory of the Principalities. The details respecting the retreat of the Austrian troops shall form the object of a special understanding with the Sublime Porte.

"Art. 6. The Austrian Government expects that the authorities of the country temporarily occupied by the Imperial troops will afford them every assistance and facility, as well for their march, their lodging or encampment, as for their subsistence and that of their horses, and for their communications. The Austrian Government likewise expects that every demand relating to the requirements of the service shall be complied with, which shall be addressed by the Austrian commanders either to the Ottoman Government through the Imperial Internuncio at Constantinople, or directly to the local authorities, unless very weighty reasons render the execution of them impossible. It is understood that the commanders of the Imperial Army will provide for the maintenance of the strictest discipline among their troops, and will respect and cause to be respected, the properties as well as the laws, the religion, and the customs of the country.

"Art. 7. The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Vienna, in the space of four weeks, or earlier if possible, dating from the day of its signature, in faith of which the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed it and set their seals to it.

"Done in duplicate, for one and the same effect, at Boyadji-Keuyi, the 14th of June, 1854.

"(L.S.) V. BRUCK.
"(L.S.) REDSCHID."

Interesting About the Arctic Regions.

From the London Times, Sept. 14.

In our impression of yesterday we published some dispatches which have just been received at the Admiralty from Captain Inglefield, who was commissioned a short time back to make a trip up Baffin's Bay, and so to Beechey Island. They do not contain information upon the subjects on which the public will feel the keenest anxiety, but are entirely filled with notes of his discoveries of coal in those distant regions of the north. It is, perhaps, needless for us to say that Captain Inglefield is the officer who made a spirited little dash up Smith's Sound in August, 1852, and supposed that he had at length caught a glimpse of the Polynia of the Russians. We trust, however, there is an end, for ever of all mere discovery in this direction, or of any further insane attempts to relieve men who have long since ceased to exist. It was on the 26th of May, 1845, that Sir John Franklin sailed from Sheerness with the *Erebus* and *Terror*, Captain Crozier being the second in command. We presume that the most sanguine enthusiasts have at length given up their belief in the safety of this ill-fated expedition. Ten years will soon have been fully accomplished since poor Franklin and his companions quitted our shores. The last we know of them is, that they passed the Winter of 1845-46 in a small cove between Cape Riley and Beechey Island, facing Lancaster Sound. Here it was that Captain Osmanny found the three graves; and in the neighborhood, up Wellington Channel, traces of a traveling party, which seemed to have been dispatched from the main expedition, were subsequently discovered. Beyond this, in the shape of positive evidence as to the fate of the wanderers there is nothing to relate. As a presumption, it would not be right to omit mention of the real or deceptive appearance seen by certain of the crew and passengers of the brig *Renovation* on or about the 26th of April, 1851, which has given rise to so much and so anxious discussion. The Newfoundlanders disbelieve the tale of the *Renovation's* people. Captain Penny, a man who has spent his life among the icebergs, disbelieves it, and brings very cogent reasons to show that these ships could not have been Franklin's, even if they were ships at all—a fact of which he totally denies the likelihood, or even the possibility. On the other hand, it is generally understood that many of our most experienced Arctic navigators have added a certain degree of faith to the tale brought home by the *Renovation*, and have been content to accept the explanation, for want of a better, as one which throws a light upon the mysterious disappearance of Franklin and his companions. Beyond this point all evidence is negative. Search has been made in many directions. The North Polar regions have been ransacked to their depths, and no traces have been discovered of Franklin and the missing ships.

If it were not that the imminence and pressure of public events may be supposed to have driven from the recollection of many the leading facts and dates of the case, we should not think it necessary to recur to such points; but, as intelligence has been recently received from the Arctic regions, it may be necessary to remind our readers that the apprehension which was in the first instance felt for Franklin and his followers has now been transferred to those who were sent in search of them. We exclude all mention of exhausted attempts, and pass at once to the two principal operations in actual progress. The greatest anxiety is felt with respect to the fate of Captain Collinson. It cannot be forgotten that we far back as the beginning of 1850 the *Enterprise* and *Investigator*, under the command respectively of Captain Collinson and Capt. M'Clure, both commanders, were sent into the ice by way of Behring's Straits. Of the *Investigator*, fortunately, we have something to tell, and have good grounds for hope that the safety of the crew and Commander, if not of the ship, has been secured. Through the midst of difficulties not unprecedented in the annals of Arctic navigation, but still of a most appalling character, Captain M'Clure made his way round in a Northerly and Westerly direction to a point not very far distant from the spot to which Sir Edward Parry had penetrated nearly a quarter of a century ago. For the present we may dismiss all consideration of this transaction, but the history of the *Enterprise*, unfortunately, must be told in a different manner. On the 15th of August, 1851, Captain Collinson reached Wainwright Inlet, but was soon after turned back by the ice. The latest intelligence received in England with regard to this vessel must be dated as far back as 1852. It was mentioned in the Panama *Herald* of December 25, of that year that the *Enterprise* had been seen so long time before by American whalers. There is no reason yet for gloom or despair with regard to the fate of Captain Collinson and his ship's company, but considerable ground for anxiety. We have had news of the ship within two years, or thereabouts; the *Investigator* was missing for a much longer time, to say nothing of the case of Sir John Ross in Regent Inlet in 1829-32. Time, however, wears on, and the absolute loss of one expedition is not suggestive of sunny anticipations as to the fate of others which have been dispatched to the same inhospitable regions.

It was on the 15th of August, 1852, that Sir Edward Belcher went up Wellington Channel in the direction of a Northern sea, should such exist. The season was what is called an open one, and, in the absence of late intelligence, we can only trust that that enterprising navigator has not been

driven on to a point from which he may find it difficult, if not impossible, to retreat. Our fears on this have been so frequently and so decidedly expressed as to the value of these expeditions, that we think that little now remains to be written, beyond a renewed expression of our most earnest desire that the period of what may be called Arctic Discovery may be considered at an end. Could we once see the ships now in the ice safe back at Sheerness, we should be well content to abandon the research after the Polynia and the blessed regions of the Polar Hesperides to more curious discoverers. We have had enough of it—quite enough of it. The most comfortable sentence in the Arctic blue-books is the one in which the authorities of the Admiralty, in reply to an application for service in these frosty climes, declare that they do not contemplate the dispatch of any further expeditions. It is, of course, necessary that every proper step should be taken for the relief of the ships which have been already committed to the ice in search of Franklin. Expenses incurred with this object the country will endure without a murmur, but nothing beyond. When we speak of money expense, it is the least part of the outlay; the gallant lives which are hazarded in a fruitless contest with the most appalling difficulties and with the strongest powers of nature are a stake of far higher value. It is because we believe Capt. Inglefield's expedition, as far as it deserves the name, is pointed simply at the relief of the previous exploring ships that we have no objection to offer against its dispatch. It is, of course, but politic, since we have gone to so considerable an expense as the dispatch of this vessel, that the Commander should have been directed to attend to any collateral point of commercial or geographical importance which may come across him. The dispatches received from the *Phœnix* are principally filled with Capt. Inglefield's reports of his discoveries of coal at various spots during his run, and as such they are not altogether devoid of interest. He seems to have discovered some veins of coal which may be used by steamers in those distant regions for purposes of navigation. Good coaling stations will naturally be an object of importance to persons engaged in the whaling trade in those seas. A steamship is essentially fitted to contend with an icy sea—that is, with a sea where navigation is impeded by the presence of great masses of ice. How often in the course of the annals of Arctic navigation do we find it recorded that a sailing ship got imbedded for a long period in situations where she was exposed to the utmost danger simply because at a critical moment the wind dropped and turned foul! The golden opportunity was lost, and weeks or months of delay in the most perilous position was the consequence. We have not at the present moment the data before us which would enable us to form a judgment upon the actual situation and prospects of the whale trade in Baffin's Bay; but there can be no doubt that, if it is to be followed up with any energy, the screw will prove a powerful auxiliary to all persons engaged in it. By the help of machinery they will be able to penetrate to situations where they would not otherwise have dared to risk themselves and their ships. They will venture to remain longer out, and will secure a greater amount of spoil. To the whaling trade, then, we have no doubt that Captain Inglefield's coal discoveries will possess considerable interest. We could have wished that the dispatches had thrown some light upon the fate of Sir Edward Belcher and Captain Collinson, for to receive any further intelligence of Sir John Franklin and his unfortunate companions exceeds any reasonable expectation.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London Markets.

Per America.] London, Friday, Sept. 15—6 P. M.

The Colonial and Foreign Produce markets have been dull throughout the week, and in some instances prices have a downward tendency.

Money is in active demand. Consols leave off 5½ to 6¾. *American Eagles* 76s. 3d; Dollars 2s. 8½d. Bar Silver 5s. 1½d.; Doubloons 75s. 9d.

By Electric Telegraph from Trieste we learn the arrival there of the Overland Mail, with advices to the following dates: Bombay 1st, Calcutta 2d, Madras 11th August; Shanghai 15th, Canton 21st July. Exchange at Canton 5s., Shanghai 6s. 5d.

Cochineal—350 bags have been brought to auction, and a large proportion found buyers, good and fine qualities at extreme prices, and low and ordinary at a slight advance. Honduras from 3s. 6d. ods. 3d. for ordinary to good Silver, and from 3s. 11d. ods. 1½d. for ordinary to fine Black; Mexican Silver brought 3s. 6d.; Tenariffe Black held at 4s. 3d.

In Cocoa we have nothing to report.

Coffee—The market for Plantation Ceylon is steady, but not so active as last week. The public sales have comprised 1,300 casks and 1,500 barrels and bags, which partly sold from 54s. 6d. ods. 6d. for low middling to middling, and 600 to 800 bags Native Ceylon from 44s. 6d. ods. 6d.; 600 bags Costa Rica went from 52s. ods. 6d.; or 250 packages Mocha only a small part sold from 63s. ods. 6d.; and 600 bags Rio were taken in from 43s. 6d. ods. 6d. for good ordinary. Privately a cargo of Rio has been disposed of afloat, the particulars of which are kept secret. The following were the imports and stocks on the 1st instant, as compared with same period last year.

	1853—IMPORTS—1854.	
Chief Ports of Europe	[illegible]	[illegible]
Great Britain	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1853—STOCKS—1854.	
Chief Ports of Europe	127,100,000	319,200,000 lbs.
Great Britain	41,100,000	37,200,000 lbs.
Totals	168,200,000	356,400,000 lbs.

Cotton—There was a fair supply of new English Wheat on Monday; but with very moderate arrivals of foreign, and some demand for export to France and Holland, prices of Wheat advanced 2s. @ 3s. per qr., and Flour 1s. @ 2s. To-day there was a continuance of the demand for export, and a further advance of 1s. ods. @ 2s. was obtained on Wheat, and 1s. @ 2s. on Flour. We quote white American Wheat at 20s. @ 24s., red 54s. ods. @ 57s.; American Flour 32s. ods. @ 34s.

Cotton—Is quiet. The sales for the week are 2,750 bales. At Liverpool the demand has also been moderate; yesterday's quotation for mid. Orleans was 5¼d. @ 5½d. per lb.

Copper—Steady at last week's quotations.

Drugs, &c.—The fortnightly sales have passed off steadily. Of 500 cases Castor Oil the greater part sold from 6½d. @ 8½d., being ½d. higher. Rhubarb: 40 cases fine sold from 1s. 9d. @ 2s. 1d. Nux Vomica: 30 bags went at 10s. Musk: 22 caddies Tonquin partly sold at 22s. @ 23s. 9d. Turmeric: 1,600 pkgs. Bengal were also partly disposed of at 11s. @ 13s. 6d. Cardamoms: 50 cases Alleppee were bought in at 2s. Myrabolanes: 354 bags and 657 packets were also bought in at 7s. @ 10s. Gum Benjamin: 23 cases Sumatra sold at 2l. 10s. @ 2l. 17s. 6d., and 15 cases Siam at £3 15s. @ £11. Catch: of 5,000 bags Pegue of fair quality, only about 200 were realized at 32s., and subsequently 210 bags (of indirect importation) sold from 30s. @ 31s., being 4s. @ 5s. cheaper. For Saffron 30s. is asked. Camphor 110s. @ 112s. Quicksilver 1s. 11d. Gambier 30s. Lac dye: of 670 chests offered nearly all were bought in, there being no disposition to buy.

Hemp—Without change. St. Petersburg Clean, £50, nominal.

Indigo—The declarations for the evening sale proceed very slowly, holders awaiting the news by the mail just telegraphed.

Iron—Continues steady. Rails £7 10s. @ £7 15s., Bars £8 10s. @ £8 15s., free on board in Wales; Scotch Pigs, 52s. for mixed numbers on the Clyde.

Lead—A good sale for Refined in bags; other sorts quiet; Western 50s. @ 52s.

Linseed—A large business has been done during the week at £32 15s. @ £33 for common Pig, and £34 10s. for Refined.

Linseed—A good business has been done in cargoes arrived on the coast at 56s. 6d. @ 57s., free delivered here, and 55s. 6d. @ 56s. for the Continent. On the spot sales continue of a retail character, at unaltered quotations.

Linseed Cake—The demand is moderate, but importers show no disposition to give way in prices.

Molasses—350 puncheons very good clayed Cuba have been sold at 19s. 7½d.; fine Porto Rico at 19s. 9d., and Antigua at 16s.

Oils—Common Fish are quiet: Southern £40 @ £41; Cod £46; Sperm £103 @ £104; Olive is in steady demand at 57s. @ 60s. for Gallipoli, and £54 @ £56 for Malaga. Linseed: large purchases have been made for the Continent at the reduced rates of last week; importers, however, have been free sellers, and the value on the spot does not exceed 33s. 3d. @ 33s. 6d., and 34s. @ 34s. 6d. for the early months of next year. Rape has been in demand at advancing rates, and to-day the market is firm at 34s. @ 35s. 6d. for uncoloured, and 35s. @ 36s. for good pale. Cocoa Nut 50s. @ 51s. Palm 44s. @ 46s.

Rice—A very large business has been done, both on the spot and to arrive, at 11s. 3d. @ 12s. for Bengal, and 10s. @ 10s. 6d. for pinky Madras. Several cargoes of Arracan sold afloat at 10s 6d. @ 11s. 6d. At auction to-day 1,770 bags Java sold from 12s. 6d. @ 12s.

Rum—There has been a considerable speculative demand during the week, and prices have advanced about 2d. @ 3d. per gallon. We quote to-day Proof Leewards 2s. 1d. @ 2s. 3d., strong Demerara 2s. 2d. @ 2s. 4d., and foreign 2s. @ proof gallon.

Saltpetre—There has been some demand this week, and at auction 1,600 bags Bengal sold from 22s. @ 23s. 6d. for 12½ up to 20s. 6d. @ 20s. for 21 % cent. refr.

Spelter—First at £22 10s. @ £23 15s. on the spot. Nitrate Soda 15s. @ 17s. 6d.

Spices—We have to note the following sales: 395 bags Pimento from 3½d. @ 4½d.; 46 bags Bourbon Cloves, from 8½d. @ 9½d.; 66 bags white Pepper from 8½d. @ 7½d. for ship to good Singapore; and 20 bbls. Jamaica Ginger from 40s. @ 41s.

Sugar—There has been no animation in the market, and prices are rather in favor of buyers. The sales of West-India are 2,000 hhds., and of 17,000 bags Mauritius and East Indian, at auction, about two-thirds found buyers. Of Foreign, the quantity offered has again been large, comprising 6,000 boxes Havana, 700 hhds. Cuba, 687 hhds. and 144 bbls. Porto Rico, 300 tierces and 150 bbls. St. Croix—about one-half of which were disposed of. The sales afloat during the week have been—two cargoes Havana (together 2,100 boxes (No. 12) at the, for Bristol; a mixed cargo of about 1,000 boxes for Antwerp at 37s. for white, 36s. 6d. for yellow, and 35s. for brown; 1,000 boxes white at 38s., and 627 boxes white at 38s.—both for St. Petersburg, and Manila sold on the spot, about 2,000 boxes white Havana have been taken for the same destination at 38s. 6d. @ 39s.

	1853.	1854.
Chief Ports of Europe	455,000,000	665,000,000 lbs.
Great Britain	497,700,000	712,900,000 "
Total	952,700,000	1,170,900,000 lbs.
Chief Ports of Europe	114,100,000	159,400,000 lbs.
Great Britain	236,600,000	348,700,000 "
Total	350,600,000	508,100,000 lbs.

Tallow—Has been very dull throughout the week, but to-day prices recovered to 74s. on the spot, and 61s. 6d. for end.

Tea—The market is very steady. We quote Souchong 11½c. @ 12½c., Young Hyson 11½c. @ 12½c. Tobacco—The market has been dull, but news received

from China to-day by telegraph has induced to pay holders to withdraw their stocks. Quotations Unchanged.

Turpentine—Rough, 10s. 6d. @ 10s. 9d.; Spirits steady at 40s. for American in casks.

American Stocks—Have been heavy this week, without much alteration in prices. United States 6s, 1867, 108 @ 108½; do. Bonds, 1868, 104 @ 105; Massachusetts 5s Sterling Bonds 104, buyers; Maryland 6s Sterling Bonds 95 @ 96; Pennsylvania 5s Stock 78 @ 80; do. 5s Bonds 80 @ 82; Tennessee 6s 90 @ 91. Dividend due 1st inst. and November; do. 6s 91 @ 92, Dividend due 1st inst. and July. Virginia 6s Dollar Bonds 81 @ 83; do. 6s Sterling Bonds 90 @ 92; Canada 6s Sterling 101 @ 103; Pennsylvania Central Railroad 90 @ 92.

BARING, BROTHERS & CO.

CHINA.

A Visit to the Porcelain Tower at Nanking.

By Assistant Surgeon Charles W. Pabin, U. S. N.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

On the 30th of May, 1854, accompanied by several officers of the Susquehanna, I made a tour to the Porcelain Tower, at Nanking, and through a portion of that city. These being much hesitation on the part of the authorities when we presented ourselves at the North Gate for admission, we followed the walls to the southward, hoping to meet with better success at the West Gate. After walking two or three miles on a narrow, and sometimes difficult path, on the inner side of the Moat, we were hailed by two sentries on the wall, who informed us that by going to the outer side we would have a much better road. Taking their advice we at once crossed the water by a narrow dam which happened to be near, and found, as we had been informed we should, a very good causeway. Pursuing our journey a few miles further, we arrived at the West Gate, and passed the first entrance unmolested; but when we came to the second we were met by a number of men, who told us we could go no further unless we had passports. As we were not in possession of this requisite we considered it waste of time to debate the question, particularly as our main object was to get to the tower; and inviting the gate-keeper very politely to come on board the ship when he had leisure, we moved on. The causeway now crossed to the inner side of the moat, and we soon came to a large suburb, the whole of which was in a most perfect state of ruin and desolation. Every house was sacked, the roofs torn down, the walls sometimes alone remaining, and at other times razed to the ground. Not a vestige of human beings could be seen, save now and then a miserable decrepit old man, who appeared to contemplate the wreck of a once beautiful and flourishing city laid waste by the merciless hands of civil war. Proceeding still to the southward about two miles more, we arrived at the third gate, but did not attempt to pass, stopping merely for a short time to get some tea which the people always willingly and liberally provided whenever we halted.

In a few minutes we were surrounded by about a thousand persons, all eager to see us and examine our dress, which appeared to them very odd. A small tub full of tea having been brought to us, we all drank, and then continued on our course, followed by many of the crowd we were anxious to get rid of. The road here crossed the moat by a fine stone bridge to the outer side again, and in a short time we found ourselves within a kind of fort or out-work, which to its appearance the limit of the *rebel ground*. *We were permitted* to pass through without any trouble. We pursued our walk upon the banks of the moat, and among the large marshes which extend for more than a mile in a southerly direction, to a bridge directly opposite the south-west angle of the wall, and the Tower was in full view. After going about half a mile we came to a fort which guarded the entrance of a large suburb. Finding it totally deserted, we went through and got upon the main street of the town, which was just in the same state as the one already described, and but few of the inhabitants remaining. Those whom we saw treated us with kindness and civility, and returned all our salutations with the most perfect good humor. This suburb in its prosperous days must have contained a

FROM HAVANA.

Cuban Politics—Provisions Demanded—Concha's Welcome—A Great Noise.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Thursday, Sept. 21, 1854.

Under orders of the 15th instant, we have published by this Government the letter of advice of the Spanish Minister, A. DE CUETO, at Washington, that, "according to a note of the 21st ultimo," from the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, General PIERCE, animated by the laudable desire of *reparation and justice, had directed to be sent* to the District Attorney, Mr. MOISE, $2,500, to be placed at the disposition of the Spanish subject, VICENTA NOGUERA, an indemnification occasioned by the riots in New-Orleans in the year 1851. Praying your Excellency to notify the party interested, who is presumed to reside in Havana, of the favorable result of his demand, &c., dated at "Washington, Aug. 25, 1854." The quotation I give is a literal translation of the phraseology, in which there is no allusion whatever to the President of the United States, in which, if in conformity with the note of the Secretary of the 21st of August, there can be no impropriety. It has strange appearance here, where great care to express with courtesy the true official titles is always taken in diplomatic correspondence; and is considered, without explanation, as intended disrespect on the part of Mr. A. DE CUETO. If the language of the note referred to justifies the omission of the proper title, the Foreign Secretary has very little self-respect, and is not very careful of that which is due to the Chief Magistrate of the Union. These things may seem of no consequence with you, but abroad they are magnified into importance, which, perhaps, they do not deserve;—the trouble for avoidance of cause, on the part of clerks and secretaries, is very slight. I had anticipated closing this letter with details of the feast of CONCHA, but he has not yet arrived, and there seems to be some doubt among the people as to his arrival, under intimation from the palace that possibly Gen. VAN HALEN will be appointed. The triumphal arch, however, is springing into shape over the head of "Enna" street, directly in the centre front of the palace, and all other preparation continues with animation, to make the compliment perfect, whether their favorite comes or not. The Creoles are apparently disinterested spectators of passing events, but I am told that they will still contend for a different organization, and look for incidents that may favor their plans, from the action of the Government at Madrid, and the local administration. The security based upon the revenues of Cuba, for the loan of sixty-five millions of reals, by the new Government, shows the light in which the island resources are to be held for the use and stability of the Government at home, which will be extended, of course, to the utmost limit of endurance, and cause renewed and excessive taxation upon the industry and labor of the people, through all the shapes that power can fashion and assume for such purpose, to cover a bankrupt condition. The captain of the bark *Mary*, wrecked and burned upon the "Colorado" reef, reported in my last, arrived here in the brig *J. Wakefield*, DOWNELL, from Mantua, 19th inst., with seven seamen, and will probably continue with the vessel to New-York, to sail as soon as a deck load of molasses can be taken on, or, possibly, leave in the steamer *Gov. Dudley* to-day. Capt. MIHAUN says that he did not fire his vessel, and the Government officer had misinterpreted; that after leaving, he discovered that she was on fire, and endeavored to return, but could not. That in the rolling of the bark, fire must have escaped from the cook room and ignited the cotton. The intelligence we have from the coast of South Carolina and Georgia, if confirmed, will make necessary for Cuba more Northern provisions than usual, to take the place of rice, which will be scarce and too high for the common use made of it with us. White beans, potatoes and onions will be more in demand for interior consumption, than for several years past.

I am interrupted by the thundering of cannon from the walls and fortifications, and the booming of seaward guns—the screams of CONCHA upon the air—and all the hideousness of uproarious joy, for one who loves quiet, forbids my continuing this letter, at least until I can learn what has made bedlam in a moment of our peaceful city. The steamer is not to leave until to-morrow evening, contrary to the first notice given, so that I shall have time to see, and perhaps to note something of it.

SEPT. 22. The second day of CONCHA's welcome feast. The Spanish war-steamer *Francisco de Asis* appeared off the port at 12 M., yesterday, and the signals from the Moro intimated that a new Captain-General for Cuba was on board, but not named—who? To estimate the crowd in the streets, upon the wharves, covering the shipping and the whole shore on either side of the bay, would be impossible—*all* the male population that could walk, was out,—Havana was let loose—and as the steamer passed up to her anchorage, a cry went forth from lusty throats that never has been equaled in Cuba—and never will be again—but once, possibly—of "vivas," addressed to the man who is the frenzy favorite of the moment. General CONCHA and his good lady and children came upon deck to return the kindly salutations sent to their hearts, and they were greeted with renewed peals from the rejoicing multitude. The shipping in port had the gay colors of every nation flying from masthead and rigging,—music from the bands of the steamers, that were plying between the shore and steamer, filled the intervals of partial silence;—the bay was covered with small boats, gaily attired, filled with passengers, who wished a nearer view of occurrences near the steamer *Asis*. The Committees from the people and the authorities, were received *a la Concha*—with most grateful courtesy. The present of carriage and horses, the royal turn-out prepared for him by the Commercial community of Havana, was most delicately declined, as inconsistent with his relations, but the noble sentiments of the donors were fully appreciated and most feelingly acknowledged. The landing of the General was arranged to take place at 3 o'clock—a most inconvenient hour for dinner-eaters—and this was hurried somewhat by the heavy clouds showing their electric gilt heads in the southeast.

General PEZUELA left the Palace capitol of Cuba at a quarter to 3 o'clock, and met General CONCHA at the usual landing, at the steps near the office of the Captain of the port, and tendered the customary evidences of the transfer of his power, accompanied by his military suite, chiefs of the various military and naval arms of the public service, and heads of the various Civil Departments of the Government. The two chiefs returned together to the palace, PEZUELA still retaining the right, followed by the same cortege, with the addition of the immediate staff of CONCHA—their path covered in with lines of troops on either side—and the people, black and white, filling all acceptable space within view of the procession. "Vivas" filled the air, but no word for the Constitution or for Cuba, that I could catch, in the roar of voices, which killed the reverberations of the cannon, giving to remote crowds the grateful advice that CONCHA had landed and was on his way to the palace. Songs for the occasion were scattered upon his path, and fair hands filled the air with flowers—not wasted, as they fell at the feet of worth and honor. As CONCHA entered the palace the pent up clouds burst with fury. I dispersed—not the crowd. The military lines were reformed from the palace to the halls of our Supreme Court, through which "JOSE DE LA CONCHA" passed in the carriage prepared for him by his friends, to take the solemn oath of office, which was administered by the Chief Justice at 5 o'clock. Demonstrations continuing upon his way of the sincere joy of the people, although the weather was tempestuous. The exterior ceremonies of installation closed with CONCHA's return to the palace, where he was waited for by all the chiefs, military, naval, ecclesiastic and civil, of the Administration, to offer in due form their duties. General PEZUELA, in good taste, had ordered the preparation of a splendid dinner for him, and himself retired to the "Quinta," where his family will remain until he embarks for Spain, which will not be before the 1st of October, in order to pass the equinoctial period. The weather has thrown a damper upon the beginning of the feast, but so far it has been, notwithstanding, magnificent, and the two remaining days will leave us nothing to desire but feet, while CONCHA will feel that he may be proud of his appreciation here, *free of the weakness of vanity*. *The magic decoration of the city*, instantaneous in display, as soon as CONCHA was actually recognized, must be noticed in my next, as more in association with what is to come, than the part which was but an imperfect presentation of that which was intended. The palace was full of company last night. Mrs. CONCHA came upon the balcony with her three children, to be recognized by the thousands who love her worth. The music was never better, though the air was heavy and the ground wet.

Passengers with General CONCHA, to make part of his military family and Government, Don JUAN SUNE, General Secretary to his Excellency; Field Marshal JOAQUIN MANZANO, (not much esteemed here;) Brigadiers Don JOAQUIN MORALES DE RADA, and Don JOSE IGNACIO ECHEVARRIA; and Colonels JOSE EULATE and ANTONIO DE LA ENCINA; Commandant of Engineers, FRANCISCO ALVEAR, and of Cavalry, ANTONIO PALACIOS, with 150 infantry soldiers. We are to have illumination to-night, and the whole list of pyrotechnical science put in requisition, for the heavens and the earth, and for CONCHA. Exchange—*New-York and Boston, ½ to 1 premium*; London, 13 to 13½, do. Sugar inclined up—stock small. Molasses, same. Northern provisions wanted. As ever, yours, OCCATOR.

THE ANTI-NEBRASKA CONVENTION.

Remarks of Joseph Blunt, Esq., on the Nomination of a State Ticket.

One of the most effective speeches made at the late adjourned meeting of the Anti-Nebraska Convention held at Auburn, was that of JOSEPH BLUNT, Esq., of this City, in favor of the action which the Convention decided to take. The following sketch of his remarks will be read with interest in connection with the general subject:

Mr. BLUNT said that we have met here to represent the aroused feeling of the North, and, to prevent future aggressions on the part of the Slave Power. Had he thought that we should content ourselves merely with expressing our condemnation of the signal act of perfidy perpetrated at the last session of Congress, he would not have left home. That act, however, crowned a long list of aggressions and exhausted the patience of the Free States, and we all felt that it was absolutely necessary to put an end to the career of Slavery aggrandizement. He willingly accepted the issue that was offered by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. Henceforth all questions between the Free and the Slave States must rest solely upon the Compromises of the Constitution. By those we stand. Beyond those we concede nothing.

We have tried concession and we have found perfidy. From the commencement of our Government there has been just ground of complaint that the course of the South was controlled too much by sectional views, and that there was too little regard manifested by her Representatives for the claims of the other sections of the country; but within the last twenty-five years a still more violent sectional spirit has been manifested, and a policy of Slavery aggrandizement has been made the guiding star of her public men. Mr. CALHOUN, among other chimeras, discovered that it was intended by the Constitution to preserve a balance of power between the Free and the Slave States, and inasmuch as in spite of the willingness of Northern statesmen to admit territories where Slavery existed into the Union at the earliest moment, it appeared that the population of the Free States vastly outnumbered the population of the Slave States, he asserted that it was necessary to restore the balance of power by making more Slave States, and giving them the control of the Senate. To carry out this brilliant scheme, Texas has been annexed, the Missouri Compromise repealed, measures adopted for the acquisition of Cuba, and steps taken paving the way to restore the African Slave-Trade.

It was full time for the North to awake. A Government framed to extend and perpetuate Slavery, was not the end for which our Revolutionary ancestors fought. In pressing these issues on the country the advocates of Slavery have trusted too confidently to the indifference of the North. They have taught us that there is one question before which all other political questions sink into insignificance, *i. e.*, whether the Government of the United States—the great Republic of modern times—shall be the champion and exponent of human freedom, or whether it is instituted solely for the extension and protection of Slavery.

To that question Iowa and Maine, forgetting all former differences, have given answer, and New-York is now called upon for hers.

In giving that answer let us not fall into the error of stepping beyond the mark. He had no desire to deprive the Slave States of any right secured by the Constitution. No wish to disturb their tranquillity nor to interfere with their right to property. Nor could he concur in the latter part of Mr. SHAW's resolution calling upon us to use all constitutional means to cripple and overthrow Slavery where it now exists.

Let those States where Slavery prevails manage it within their own borders. We have no desire to share in the care nor the responsibility, but let them not on their part seek to force Slavery upon those who do not desire it, nor into territories where it does not exist. Respecting their rights, we mean also to maintain our own, and looking as he did upon this question of the extension of Slavery as paramount to all others, he was willing to overlook past differences and to unite with all who concur in that sentiment to oppose its extension.

In that spirit he said he attended the Convention at Saratoga, and there had hoped to have made a nomination. He was satisfied that the Whigs would have confirmed such nomination as was then proposed. Other members were of a different opinion, and one gentleman of great sagacity and influence, with whom Mr. B. had not usually acted in politics, strongly objected to a nomination. He thought the time had not come, and yielding to his advice, the Convention, after declaring its principles, adjourned to Auburn, at a time subsequent to the other Conventions, as if with the intention of giving them an opportunity of presenting candidates in accordance with our resolutions. The two sections of the Democratic party repudiated our views. The Whigs passed resolutions nearly in conformity with ours, and we have now to determine what we shall do. For myself, said Mr. B., I mean to represent only the feeling of the North. I care not either for Whig or Democrat. We have met to resist the encroachments of Slavery, and we have but to ask, how shall we do it? Simply by presenting an unbroken front. It is our duty to show the country that New-York deeply feels the violation of a solemn and long-undisturbed compromise. This cannot be done by separating from the Whigs on the candidate for Lieutenant Governor. Had we sought to present a Democrat for that place, we should have made a nomination at Saratoga. It is now too late. We could not expect that either party would go out of their own ranks for candidates, and the resolutions we passed certainly indicated a willingness to give all parties an opportunity to avow views similar to our own. The Whigs have done so, and the only effect of leaving off their candidate for Lieutenant Governor will be to exhibit our vote for that office vastly less than the real strength of those opposing the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. That I am reluctant to do, and therefore I shall vote for confirming the Whig nomination. How, then, are we to show our liberality and disposition to forget old political differences? By declaring our determination to support all candidates for reelection to Congress, whether Whig or Democrat, who, at the last session, truly and earnestly represented his constituents on the Nebraska bill. The member of Congress from my own District (Mr. WHEELER) is certainly not one that I should have selected from his political antecedents, nor do I think him so well qualified as many Whigs who reside in that Whig district; but as he showed himself reliable and faithful on that great question, I think he should be reelected. This Convention may or may not disregard old party lines, but as for myself I shall. I care not how much we have differed as to the measure of protection to be afforded to domestic industry. I care not that we do not agree as to the mode of preventing frauds on the revenue, nor the degree to which the National Government should foster Internal Improvements. On this great question he has remained firm. He has resisted the bullying of the advocates of Slavery; he has withstood the solicitations of his party and the temptations of executive patronage, and like the high priests of old, he has come between the living and the dead, and sought to stay the spreading of this plague-*spot over the body politic*.

For that act of patriotism, I overlook all past differences, and will give him my vote for reelection.

Let the liberality which becomes us, be shown in the Congressional elections. It is too late to exhibit it in forming the State ticket, and we have no right to jeopard our cause by placing before the people a ticket that shall exhibit the opponents of Slavery extension as separated from the Whigs, when on this question there is an entire concordance.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Emigrants Arrived, Bound West.

The packet-ship *Universe*, arrived this morning from Liverpool, has 555 passengers, all in good health, whose destination are as follows:

Canada	18	Ohio	39
Connecticut	15	New-Hampshire	1
Illinois	23	Rhode Island	12
Indiana	1	Pennsylvania	57
Iowa	2	South Carolina	1
Massachusetts	14	Virginia	1
Michigan	4	Wisconsin	8
New-Jersey	21	New-York, (including those undecided)	332
Maryland	12		

Their occupations are:

OCCUPATION.	Adults above 14. M.	Adults above 14. F.	Under 14 years. M.	Under 14 years. F.	Infants under 12 months. M.	Infants under 12 months. F.	Total
Storekeep's and Famil's	5	2	1	3			11
Clerks and Families	3		1				4
Painters and Families	3	1					4
Printers and Bookbind'rs	2	1					3
Farmers	13	5	6	5	3	1	34
Dentists	2						2
Miners and Colliers	22	4	1	1	1	1	32
Masons and Plasterers	16	3	2	5			26
Millers and Bakers	4	2			1		7
Weavers and Cotton-workers	11	3	1				15
Mechanics and Excavators	3	4	2		1		10
Farm Laborers	116	58	20	29	7	2	232
Curriers and Saddlers	4	1	1		1		7
Engineers	3	3	1	4	1	1	13
Blacksmiths and Moulders	3	3	1	1			8
Dressmakers		3					3
Paper-stainers and Dyers	1	1		2			4
Shoemakers	2	1	2				5
Butchers	1	1	3	1		1	7
Servant-maids		30					30
Chandlers	1						1
Sailors' Wives		2					2
Rope-makers	2						2
Gardeners	1						1
Plumbers and Glaziers	1						1
Carpenters and Turners	8	3	3	2	2	1	20
Total	263	201	55	49	16	10	555

*Born on the passage.

The Courts—October Term.

SUPERIOR COURT.

This Court has not been idle during the Summer. They have taken the upper two stories of the free-stone building in the Park on the corner of Chambers and Centre-streets. The lower story ground floor, is an engine house. We enter the Court from the Park by a flight of stairs running up outside the building. The first story is occupied by two Court-rooms for the trial terms, and by jury rooms. The Clerk's office was originally intended to be placed on this floor but there was not room, and remains as before in the City Hall. In the second story are the General and Special Term rooms. To-day Judges Slosson and Oakley will probably hold the Trial Terms; Judge Hoffman, the Special Term, and Judges Bosworth, Campbell and Duer, the General Term. During the last two weeks of October, November and December, four Trial Terms will be held, and no General Term except on Saturdays, when motions will be heard and decisions rendered.

Carson against Greeley is upon the calendar for October, but will not probably be reached for some months. Some suits have been commenced, and some others are in preparation, in this Court, arising out of the fraudulent issues of railroad stock, which will no doubt prove a fruitful source of litigation for some time to come. It was stated a short time ago by a cotemporary that the Forrest divorce case was upon the calendar, and would be argued upon a bill of exceptions to the ruling of the Judge upon the trial, unless it was postponed on account of Mr. Van Buren's absence. This is a mistake. The case is not now upon the calendar, and no bill of exceptions has been filed.

Upon the whole, the October Term commences busily enough, and the lawyers have no prospect of any drouth of litigation this Winter.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

The Calendar of this Court is heavy, but there are only a few cases likely to create any unusual excitement, since the reference of the "Walker Divorce Case" to Hon. Henry Nicholl, who in all probability will make a report in favor of Mrs. Walker's right to a divorce during the present term.

The libel suit of *Forrest vs. Willis*, which was tried in the Spring, and the Jury failed to agree on the amount of damages suffered by "the eminent Tragedian," will probably come up during this term. There is also a case of assault and battery set down for trial, which may possess some interest to the managers of theatres and concerts, as it relates to the rights of persons who purchase tickets for reserved seats—in advance—to have access to the purlieus of the establishment, in order to effect a sale on the night of performance. The plaintiff in this case had purchased tickets with seats for one of Forrest's nights, and was forcibly expelled from the portals of the theatre, and brings his action for damages. The defendants are a police officer and the sub-treasurer, and they set up a justification for the expulsion.

This is a very nice question, and may give rise to a long litigation if the parties are disposed to dip deep in the legal lottery. Judge Woodruff and Judge Daly will both sit as *Nisi Prius*—the first, Judge Ingraham, having the Chamber and Special Term practice, together with the Dyckman investigation to attend to. The sittings of this Court will be, as usual, in the east wing of the City Hall proper, all the other Courts being now located in the inconvenient buildings on the northeast side of the Park. We have no certain information on the enforcement of the standing rule, as ordered in the new rules adopted at Albany.

THE SITES FOR THE UNITED STATES MARSHAL AND JUDGES.

Saturday was the last day named in the notice of Mr. Hillyer to receive proposals for a site for the United States Courts, Marshal's office and Post-Office. Only two proposals, we were informed, had been received. It was, however, whispered about that a Committee of the Aldermen were anxious and willing to let the United States Government possess one hundred feet of the site for the proposed new City Hall on very favorable terms.

The Approaching State Fair.

The arrangements for the State Fair, at Hamilton-square, are now complete. Nothing that is deemed necessary for its entire success has been omitted by its Managers. The Fair will open on Tuesday next, (not Thursday,) and will close on the following Friday.

Efficient Police regulations will be maintained on the ground, Chief MATSELL having ordered a detachment from his Department for that purpose. The entries of live stock promise to be very large—much greater than was at first expected. The number in all the departments already amounts to nearly 800. Entries of domestic goods and machinery are yet few, the fact not being generally understood, perhaps, that two buildings, 175 by 90 feet each, have been specially set apart for the reception of such commodities. However, as entries will be received up to to-night, these Departments of Industry may yet be fully represented.

On Thursday the "Plowing Match" will come off on the farm of Gol. LEWIS MORRIS, at Morrisania; and on the afternoon of the closing day, an exhibition of the prize animals will take place, and Hon. JOHN P. HALE will deliver the address.

It may be well to mention that a roadway has been laid out from the Fifth-avenue, at Seventy-first-street, to the Fair grounds, and, therefore, that this route will, for private carriages, be the most preferable.

Canal-street Extension.

A decision was rendered a short time ago, it will be remembered, at the General Term of the Supreme Court, affirming the Commissioner's report, and in favor of the proposed extension of Canal-street and widening of Walker. We understand that those opposed to these improvements intend to appeal the case to the Court of Appeals. No final decision therefore will probably be reached for a year or more. Meanwhile, of course nothing can be done about the improvements.

THE LIQUOR SUITS.

Trials of Unlicensed Dealers—The Carson League.

The cases of twenty-nine liquor dealers who were indicted through the agency of the Carson League, were brought before Justice Anderson of the Fifth District on Friday.

A very large proportion were Germans, sued for keeping lager bier saloons, and selling without license.

Limberton and Walker charged with selling strong drink at No. 198 Walker-street, proved that they were not the proprietors of the place, and Mr. Haskin, the Corporation attorney, discontinued the suit.

George Moritz, No. 4 Division-street, charged with selling without a license, denied the charge and demanded a jury trial. Adjourned to Oct. 11, at 4 o'clock.

Mrs. Ann Murphy, No. 294 Walker-street, without license. Plead she had a license, and demanded a jury. Adjourned to Oct 11, at 4 o'clock.

Berman and Peter Brunges, No. 260 Grand-street—Selling without a license. Denied. Case adjourned to Oct. 13, at 10 o'clock.

Samuel B. Kelner, No. 232 Walker-street.—Charged with selling without a license. Judgment given for $100.

S. H. Kreutzer, No. 215 Walker-street.—Selling without a license. Denies that he has sold since May 1.

Kasper Rausch & Co., No. 306 Walker-street.—Selling without a license. Denies the charge. Adjourned to Oct. 13, at 10 o'clock.

H. Martins & Co., No. 22 Broome-street.—Charged with selling without a license. On being interrogated whether he had sold liquor without license replied, "We sold some, I suppose; I don't know whether we did or not." But a Dutch attorney volunteered him some counsel, when he put in a denial. Case adjourned to Oct. 13.

Charles Kippler, No. 27 Bowery, selling without license. Judgment rendered for $25.

Louis H. Kreuder, No. 215 Walker-street, selling without a license. Judgment for $25.

Johannes L. Wolf, No. 27 Bowery, under the St. Charles Theatre, selling without a license. The defendants plead in defence that they had applied to the Alderman, who told him he could go on and sell until further notice. He then produced a license, dated Sept. 5, from which it appeared that Mayor Westervelt and Councilman Reed, had licensed these men to sell since they were sued for selling without license. As the charge was for selling August 6, Justice Anderson gave a judgment for $25.

A. Zeller, No. 126 Hester-street, selling without license. Case dismissed on payment of costs.

Erhard Ritcher, Nos. 45 and 47 Forsyth-street. It was proved by Mr. Austin that the defendant keeps a large saloon; he had bought and paid for wine and lager bier; saw great numbers there drinking, on Sundays, Aug. 6 and 13, the saloon was jammed; he saw half a dozen others pay for their liquor.

Officer Fitch testified, that on serving the summons the defendant said, "Tell the Judge to go to hell, and put his summons ——; that the Mayor and Aldermen would not give him a license, and he would be d——d if he wouldn't sell without." Judgment $100—which was the full extent of the court's jurisdiction.

Wm. Cleary, No. 9 Orchard-street, selling without license. Adjourned to Oct. 9, at 9 o'clock.

Lebolt & Schulenburg, No. 5 Essex Market, selling without license. Denied. Adjourned to Oct. 13.

Marsteller & Peterman, No. 7 Essex Market, selling without license. Admitted they had sold without license. Gave judgment for $50, and told them to discontinue or they would be locked up next.

Frederick Bossung, No. 239 Walker-street. Case adjourned to Oct. 13, 10 o'clock.

Louis Hass, No. 6 Essex Market. Case adjourned to Oct. 13.

Nicholas Schottler, No. 21 Pike-street, charged with selling without license. Produced the license. Case discontinued by Corporation Attorney, Mr. Haskin.

Henry Blocher, No. 8 Orchard, selling without license. Denies that he has sold lately. Adjourned to Oct. 13.

W. J. Spraun, No. 305 Stanton, corner of Lewis-street, charged with selling without license.

Mr. James Bramet testified that he had bought and paid for a dozen glasses of liquor called brandy, in August, though he should think it was pretty well watered, however. Judgment rendered for $100.

Samuel B. Kelner, No. 232 Walker-street, selling without license. It was proved that the place was kept open on Sunday, and that four glasses of liquor had been sold and paid for. Judgment, $100.

Frederick Huffman, No. 109 Division-street. It was proved that he kept open Sunday, and had sold liquor without a license. Judgment for $25.

John Huff, No. 19 Bayard-street. Jacob Nebllinger, No. 120 Hester-st. Adjourned to Oct. 13.

Philip Boegg, No. 10 Bowery. Adjourned to Oct. 13.

Frederick Reigheimer, No. 24 Allen-street. Discontinued by Mr. Haskin.

Catharine Otter, No. 194 Division-street. Adjourned to Oct. 6, at 1 o'clock.

In these cases, both the Court and Prosecuting Attorney have been ready to discharge their duty with fidelity and promptness.

If those who wish to see the illegal traffic in rum suppressed, will aid the Carson League, and enable this organization to keep competent men in the field to prepare their cases—by finding out who sell liquor without license, and obtaining witnesses—these unlawful sales may be stopped speedily.

Office of the Carson League, No. 346 Broadway, Appleton Building, Room No. 7.

THE MURDER OF A POLICEMAN.

A Police Officer Shot Dead by Robbers—The Investigation Complete.

Before Coroner Wilhelm.

FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The shocking murder of Officer JAMES CAHILL, of the Eleventh District Police, has been rigidly investigated before Coroner WILHELM.

The first witness called was

Alexander Logan, sworn: I reside at No. 254 Ninth-street; I keep a bakery at the above place; the basement of my house is used as the bake house, where my men work; I sleep in a room between the store and the back room, on the first floor; this morning about 3½ o'clock I was awakened by the noise, as if some one was removing the bar which secured the store door; when I went to bed I barred and locked the door myself; on hearing the noise I jumped out of bed and went to my store, and inquired who was there, but received no reply; at the same moment I saw two men, unknown to me, standing in the store; I attempted to grasp one of them, but he jumped backwards and presented a pistol at me and attempted to fire it, but the cap only exploded; both of them retreated immediately and started down Ninth-street towards Avenue C; I cried out "Stop thief," which brought my two of my men from the basement, viz.: Abraham Bloodgood and Thomas McQuillan, who started with me in pursuit of the men; I followed only as far as Avenue C as Tenth-street, which they turned up towards Avenue B; while going up Avenue C they turned around and fired at least three shots at us, but none of them took effect; when I got to Tenth-street, I turned back and came home, but after putting on my pantaloons, I returned and renewed the pursuit, and on going up Tenth-street, I found the deceased in charge of two officers, lying on the sidewalk dead; I could not recognize either of the men, although the one next to me had a red face, he was rather stout and wore a dark jacket, or coat, and cap; there was no light in the store; when I returned the second time, I found some matches and a piece of paper lying on the counter; I am sure they were not there when I went to bed; I could not see the pistol well enough to describe it; the paper that I found was rolled in such a manner as if a pistol had been wrapped up in it; one of the prisoners now shown me, viz., James Ryan, seems very much like the man who snapped the pistol at me, but I cannot swear that he is the same person.

Abraham Bloodgood, sworn: I reside at the corner of Thirteenth-street and Avenue B; I am employed by the preceding witness in his bakery at No. 254 Ninth-street; soon after 3 o'clock this morning, I heard a noise in the store, which seemed like the voices of my employer and his wife; I could not hear what they said, but ran up to see what was the matter; my employer said that the store had been broken into, and I saw two men running from the store towards Avenue C; I followed them in advance of those who were in pursuit, and saw the man or one of them, fire two shots; I was within 20 or 30 feet of them when they fired, but I cannot recognize any of them or describe their appearance; I followed them as far as Tenth-street and Avenue B; several shots having been fired in the meanwhile; at the corner of Tenth-street a shot was fired, which I thought was by a police officer, and I encouraged those who followed to come up, saying that the police had stopped them; I was then about 150 feet from them; but when I arrived at the place were they were, I found that the man shot was an officer, and that he was in charge of some other officers; at first I thought the deceased was one of the burglars; I left immediately and saw no more of any of the men; at 10 minutes past 1 o'clock I saw two men standing in Ninth-street, next door to the bakery—one of them was a small man, and the other a large one, one wore a cap, and the other a hat, like a Kossuth hat; Thomas McQuillan was at work at the same place with me, and ran after the men at the same time I did; the large man had the hat on; I cannot say that any one of the six now shown me is the same as either of those who were standing in Ninth-street.

Austin H. Lake, residing at No. 310 Fifth-street, sworn: I am a police officer of the Eleventh District; between 3 and 3½ o'clock this morning, I was standing on the corner of Avenue C and Eighth-street, when I heard the cry of "Watch," and "Stop thief" in the direction of Tenth-street and Avenue C; I started and ran to the place from where the noise proceeded, but before I reached the parties I heard six shots fired; at the corner of Avenue C and Tenth-street, I met three bakers who said the shots had been fired at them, and that the persons who fired them had gone up Tenth-street, in which direction I immediately followed; it was while going up Tenth-street that I heard and saw four of the shots fired; I saw no person; I saw no persons whatever until I arrived at the corner of Avenue B, where I found the deceased clinging to a tree; he was alive at the time though speechless, and was in the act of falling to the ground; I recognized him as one of our policemen, named James Cahill; he groaned slightly as he sank to the ground, that was all the sound he made; by this time three officers arrived, and we brought a wagon and took him to the Station-house.

Eunice Gusborne, sworn: Soon after 3 o'clock this morning, I was awakened by the firing of shots in the street; I jumped up and looked out of the window into the street, where I saw two men running towards Avenue B, having come from Avenue C, and they turned down Avenue B; I thought there was a fire; I looked up and down the street, when I saw a policeman fall as he was springing his rattle; running at the same time towards a tree; I cannot describe the appearance or clothing of either of the men; it was rather dark about there at the time; all the shots were fired before I looked out of the window.

Jerome Vermilyea, sworn: I reside at No. 128 Eleventh-street; I am a police officer of the Eleventh District; about 3 o'clock this morning I was standing with Officer Lake, at the corner of Avenue C and Eighth-street, when I heard the cry of "Watch" and "Stop thief," the same as stated by Officer Lake; I followed in the direction of the noise, and reached the deceased at the same time as the other officer, and in all other respects corroborate his statement.

Nathaniel Bush, sworn: I keep an oyster saloon at No. 167 Houston-street; John Timbirk and John Priest came into my place with another man last night about 12 o'clock; they were all about a size; they took oysters, drinks, &c., till about three o'clock or a little after, when I wanted to close up—so I asked them to drink, and they went out, but returned before leaving the front of the house, and asked for two cigars, which I gave them; I did not see which way they went, for I closed up the place immediately, and went to bed; when I offered to treat them I looked at the clock, and it was a little after 3 o'clock.

Catherine Ryan, sworn: I reside at No. 110 East Twenty-second-street; I am acquainted with James Ryan; he is in the habit of coming to my father's house and staying all night; when he does so he generally sleeps with my brother in the sitting-room; he was at our house about 5 o'clock and left before 6 in the evening; I went to bed between 9 and 10 and saw no more of him; the bed is one that is put up in the day time, and it was put up before I got up in the morning; he could get in or out without my knowing it; my brother works at Staten Island; they generally put the bed up themselves when they get home; it was about 6 when I got up; generally when he stays, he takes his breakfast; he said he followed the sea, but has not done so for some time past.

Gilbert Leggett—Residing at No. 609 Tenth-street, sworn: I am a Police-Sergeant of the Eleventh Ward; I was up in Eighth-street, between Avenues B and C this morning about 6½ o'clock; Officer Marsh and myself went in the house No. 303, and met James Ryan in the hall, about half way to the back door. Officer Marsh delivered him to me, and Officer Brooks and myself brought him to the Station-house; I searched him in the back room but found nothing at all on him, his pockets were entirely empty; I then showed him the corpse, turning him around suddenly so that he could see it, and asked if he knew anything about that; he started, began to cry very loud, and said, "Did I do that, did I do that," a great many times; I should think a dozen or more; the prisoner James Ryan was arrested last Fall on the complaint of his sister whom he had abused; the sister does not acknowledge it now, because he has such a bad character; he was sent to Blackwell's Island.

Thomas Collins, sworn—I am employed by Mr. Logan at his bakery; about 3½ o'clock this morning I heard the noise in the store, and ran up to see what was the matter; I saw two men run out of the store and Mr. Logan after them; they went round the corner of Avenue C; I think they were caps, and had dark clothes on; they seemed like stout, full-grown boys, but the other baker, Bloodgood, was between myself and them; it appears to me that one of them was smaller than the other, something like James Ryan and Justin Patten, now shown me; we were at work when we heard the noise of a person crying watch; I came up the area steps; further, I corroborate the statement of the baker Bloodgood; I followed them, and got up to the officer who was shot just as he leaned up against the tree; I was up the steps towards the street fifteen minutes before I heard the noise, but saw no one around the premises; when I saw the policeman first he walked a few steps in the middle of the street as if he was groaning, and I would not have known that anything was the matter with him till I saw blood about his mouth; about the same time another officer came up.

James Beach, residing at No. 260 Tenth-street, being sworn, said: About 3 o'clock this morning, or a little after, I was awakened by the report of a pistol; I got up and looked out of the window; I saw two men going across Avenue B, at a very rapid rate, going towards the square; both of them were stout, and one was a little taller than the other; both wore caps, and the shorter one had on dark clothes; they seemed much the same size as James Ryan and Justin Patten now shown, and there was about the same difference in height, but I cannot swear they are the same persons.

Anna Maria Parkman, residing at No. 260 Ninth-street, sworn: Last night I heard the cry of watch; I thought it came from the Park; I ran and opened the window and saw a man running rapidly up the street towards the First-avenue; I cannot describe the man; about four doors below our house is a lager bier saloon, where I saw two men standing talking; there were also three or four men coming in the same direction as the one who passed; they were going rapidly; the first man was rather short, that is all I can say of him; he made a great noise in passing us, as if he had heavy boots or shoes on; it seemed that two or three persons came along, but two of them stopped at the saloon while one ran past, as before stated; James Ryan is about the same size as the one who ran past; but I cannot swear that he is the one.

Joshua Marsh, (residing at No. 228 Third-street,) sworn: I am a police officer of the Eleventh Ward; this morning, about sunrise, I was passing through Tompkins-square, going for the Coroner, when I saw James Ryan and Justin Patten sitting on a bench; as soon as they saw me they started and ran, so I thought they had been concerned in the affair last night, and I arrested Patten after chasing him into Eighth-street; after bringing Patten to the Station-house, I returned and found Ryan coming out of the back yard of house No. 303 Eighth-street, from whence I took him; I told him he was one of the ducks I was after; I delivered him over to Sergeant Leggett.

SECOND DAY.

The inquiry was resumed on Saturday morning, and subjoined are the proceedings. The first witness placed on the stand was:

James Ryan, residing at No. 110 Twenty-second-st., being duly sworn, deposed that he was acquainted with the prisoner, James Ryan; has known him all his lifetime; he was in the habit of staying at his house about three times a week, sleeping there in the kitchen, on the second floor, where one of his sons slept also; whenever he stopped there he always slept in the same room; witness always locked up the house about 10 or 10½ o'clock; on the evening of the 28th he came there about 6 o'clock, and went away about 6 the same evening; witness asked him to take tea, but he said he would go home and get it there; did not see him after that until now, he did not sleep there that night; he could not come there without witness knowing it, for witness locked the door and did not see him in the house after he left; witness could not say whether or not the prisoner ever slept in any other part of witness's house except in the room before stated; witness was sure he did not sleep in the house on the night in question; the prisoner has not been employed during the past three months; there was an empty room on the fourth floor, but prisoner was not in that room at half-past ten that night; never saw a pistol in the hands of the prisoner; never charged him for board; he is no relative of the prisoner.

Elizabeth Wenning being duly sworn, deposed and said: I reside at No. 298 Ninth-street, yesterday (Friday) morning, between the hours of two and four o'clock, I heard a man running through the entry on his toes, and when he came to the four steps which lead to the yard, fell down; in going through the entry he called in an earnest though not very loud voice, "Come on," "Come on;" a second man came in and he too fell down the steps; they remained about ten minutes in the yard and then returned the same way, running out just as they came in; I did not see them for the shutters were closed and I was afraid to open them, being satisfied that they did not break into our house.

Charles Shestlie, residing at No. 298 Ninth-street, being duly sworn, deposed and said: I live in the fourth story of said house; I did not sleep well the night before last, (Thursday night,) and when about waking heard some one say "Watch" three times, in the direction of Avenue B and Tenth-street; I jumped up quickly, looked out of the window, and saw two men running along Avenue A, each of them having a segar in his mouth; very soon after, I heard some one running through our entry; I saw him as he fell down the steps; he did not fall to the ground, having caught hold of the bannisters; I heard no calling to any one; he crossed the yard to a box near the fence, and went round it to the stoop, where he had fallen; there he remained eight or ten minutes; he was a middle-sized man—wore a cap and dark clothes; I called out to my wife to bring a light, and on getting it, held it out of the window, but could not see any better; I then heard some talking in an undertone, but I cannot recognize the persons, if I should see them again; I heard one shot fired before they ran into the yard; it was just after I heard the cry of "Watch;" the man I then saw I could not identify very well, as it was dark; the man now shown me, James Ryan, is about the same size, but I cannot be positive that he is the man.

Eliza Delaney, being duly sworn, deposed and said: I reside at No. 251 Ninth-street; on the night in question I was up from 1 o'clock to 3 o'clock A. M.; I live opposite Mr. Logan's; between 1 and 2 o'clock I saw three men standing in front of Mr. Logan's door; I thought it was very strange and spoke to my husband about it; two of them stood by the door of the store, and the other alongside of the wagon that stood in front of the door; he seemed to be watching my window; so I blew the light out, and watched through the shutters; but they still stood there, having been there an hour and a half; I then laid down, but had not been asleep more than half an hour before I heard the cry of "Murder!" and "Watch!" as if inside of the bakehouse, (Logan's); I got up immediately, and looking out the window, saw three men rush from the stoop followed by Mr. Logan and two of the workmen; I heard four shots fired about the time; two men came out of the store; one was rather tall, and the other was rather stout and short; the short man had on a kind of monkey jacket, gray color, and buttoned up tight; of the two who stood by the door, I think the short man was one; all three had dark clothes on; the short man had on such pants as the prisoner, (James Ryan) now shown me; about four weeks ago, on a Sunday night, about 1 o'clock, I saw three men at Logan's door; one of them had the appearance, and was about the same size as the other prisoner, Justen Patten, now shown me; the three men ran as far as avenue C together.

Frederick Ulrich, residing at No. 260 Tenth-street, being duly sworn, deposed and says: I keep a segar store at the above number; I do not sleep soundly; and night before last (Thursday night) I was awakened by a noise at my store door; I sleep in the back room; I got up, and, going out into the store, saw a man sitting in the window over the door; he had a lighted match in his hand, and was looking around the store; I opened the door from the back room to go into the store, and in doing so made a noise, which caused the man to start, and he immediately jumped down into the street after crying out "halloo;" I could not see his face; the voice seemed like that of a young man, or person of 18 or 20 years of age; I heard him go away—not rapidly; I went into the store, thinking there might be some one in there, and after I went to bed I could not sleep; after this I heard shots fired; it was about 1 o'clock when I saw this man, and it was about 3½ when I heard the shots fired; I went out and found the police officer who was shot; he was dead at the time; the man's voice that I saw sounded like that of Justen Patten.

Sarah Vossbellcome, being duly sworn, deposed and said: I reside at No. 265 Tenth-street; I live opposite the last witness's; between 1 and 2 o'clock I saw two men on the opposite side of the street, one on the edge of the stoop and the other by the lamp post; the one on the stoop got up on the window over the door of Mr. Ulrich's store, lighted a match and held it inside of the store as if looking for something; he got off the door and ran away, so also did the other man; they both ran down Tenth-street; the gas lamp was close by and I could see them pretty well; both of them had dark clothes, and the tallest had a hat on; the one with the hat got up over the door; both of them resemble the two men now shown me, viz.: Justen Patten and James Ryan; I am not positive that the tallest one had a hat on; I saw a light very soon after in the cigar store, and saw Mr. Ulrich inside the window; the size and appearance of the two now shown me answer very well to the two that I saw that night; one of them (the short one,) had a short coat like the one now on James Ryan; his size and appearance correspond exactly with the one I saw leaning against the lamp post, and the other man (Justen Patten) seems very like the man who got up into the window over the door; about 3 o'clock I heard the report of a pistol, and looking out of the window saw the flash and heard the report three times; I could not see who fired the pistol.

All the testimony being now taken that could in any way relate to the horrible occurrence, Coroner WILHELM charged the Jury, briefly descanting upon the evidence, and charging them that from the testimony they would not be warranted in finding a verdict of murder against the prisoners, but that it would be proper to hold them on suspicion of being concerned in the transaction.

The Jury then retired for consideration, and in about fifteen minutes entered the room with the following

VERDICT.

We find that the deceased, James Cahill, came to his death by a pistol shot wound, said pistol being in the hands of a person unknown to the jury; but from the evidence before them, strongly *suspecting* that James Ryan was the man who fired the pistol, and that Justen Patten was his accomplice. We further recommend the Mayor of the City of New-York to offer a liberal reward for the apprehension and conviction of the guilty party.

Signed by the Jury.

John P. Conckling,	W. R. Tattersall,
Archibald McAllister,	N. V. D. Schuyler,
D. Delevan,	H. E. Sanger,
J. W. Seaman,	James Parkerson,
	Henry Cubert.

On the rendition of the verdict, an examination of the prisoners took place, each being examined separately, and placed thereupon in different cells, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

EXAMINATION OF THE PRISONERS.

From the following examinations, it will be seen how widely different are their statements relative to their whereabouts on the night of the murder—one declaring that they were in one place, and the other in another—the houses being nearly half a mile apart.

James Ryan, being duly examined before the undersigned according to law, on the annexed charge, and being informed that he was at liberty to answer or not, all or any questions put to him, states as follows, viz.:

Q.—What is your name? A.—James Ryan.

Q.—How old are you? A.—Sixteen or seventeen; I don't know which.

Q.—Where were you born? A.—Ireland.

Q.—Where do you live? A.—No. 203 Eighth-street, but I have no particular home.

Q.—What is your occupation? A.—I go to sea.

Q.—Have you anything to say, and if so, what, relative to the charge here preferred against you? A.—I have nothing to say about it; I say I am innocent; I slept that night in question in an empty room, on the third story, of house No. 110 East Twenty-second-street, and Patten slept with me. JAMES RYAN.

Taken before me this 30th day of September, 1854.

H. N. WILHELM, Coroner.

Justen Patten, being duly examined before the undersigned, according to law, on the annexed charge, and being informed that he was at liberty to answer, or not, all or any questions put to him, states as follows, viz.:

Q.—What is your name? A.—Justen A. Patten.

Q.—How old are you? A.—Going on 17—17 second day of April next.

Q.—Where were you born? A.—New-York City.

Q.—Where do you live? A.—In St. Mark's-place, near Avenue A—think it is No. 118.

Q.—What is your occupation? A.—Sinks.

Q.—Have you anything to say, and if so, what, relative to the charge here preferred against you? A.—All I have got to say is, that I am entirely innocent of the charge. On the night in question I slept in the entry of house No. 311 Eighth-street; about 11 o'clock James Ryan came in and slept with me, remaining with me till a little after six in the morning.

JUSTEN A. PATTEN.

Taken before me this 30th day of September, 1854.

H. N. WILHELM, Coroner.

The Offal Contract.

Mr. REYNOLDS has addressed the following letter to Mayor WESTERVELT, in relation to the Offal Contract:

TO HIS HONOR THE MAYOR—*Sir*: The Comptroller has made a proposition to the Common Council in reference to my contract for removing offal, &c., which will necessarily involve me in a protracted and expensive litigation with the City in respect to a portion of my claim. That litigation I am anxious to avoid. I have now been engaged for more than seventeen months in removing offal, &c., without receiving from the treasury one cent of remuneration. I am desirous of getting rid of these difficulties. To do so, and to bring about, if I can, an amicable settlement, I now make this proposition:—I will surrender my contract to the City if they will pay me in full up to the time of such surrender for the work already done, as certified by the City Inspector, and also pay me the fair value of all the property now used by me in the performance of my contract, as the same may be appraised by three persons, one to be selected by the one by the Mayor, Comptroller, and City Inspector, and the third to be selected by the two thus selected. The payment to be made to me in cash as soon as such appraisal shall be made, and thereupon I will surrender the contract and assign the appraised property to the City. In the meantime, and until such payment, I will go on and perform the contract according to its present terms.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—Criminal cases.

OYER AND TERMINER—Criminal cases.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—The Calendar of the present term will be continued to November, and will be taken up with Nos. 108, 93, 90, 105, 104, and from to 179; and any causes to be added not now on the Calendar. In Special cases the Court may give preference to cases before No. 100, especially as to those causes now marked as passed to November Term.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Demurrers. Nos. 1 to 15 inclusive.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT—Nos. 203, 528, 203, 602 to 637, 650 to 661, 663 to 666, 1404.

SUPERIOR COURT—It is ordered that the next November Trial Term be extended and continued four weeks from the first Monday of that month; also that two Special Terms for the trial of causes by Jury in addition to those already appointed, be held in each of the months of October, November and December next, to commence on the third Monday in each month, and to continue for two weeks thereafter. Nos. 1, 2, 4, 7, 8, 11 to 15, 17, 19, 20, 21 to 27, 29 to 31, 32, 33, 36 to 41, 44 to 49.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 13, 794, 595, 795, 865, 872, 867, 913, 915, 916, 932, 871, 748, 1012. *Part II.*—Nos. 1096, 1060, 1066, 1067, 1090, 1074, 1076, 1071, 1125, 1181 to 1186, 263.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—Saturday.

Present Judges Ingraham, Woodruff and Daly.

DECISIONS.

Merchants' Bank vs. Mills and others.—An omission to file security by a Foreign Corporation before commencing an action is not sufficient ground to set aside a judgment obtained by defendant. The defendant is neglecting to move before judgment is to be deemed as waiving his right to security.

Rosenbaum vs. Gunter.—A fraudulent representation as to the amount paid for the rent of a house will not avoid a contract for hiring part of the premises at a specified rent. Where a wife is designated by the husband as his agent for the management of his property during his absence, admissions and promises to pay bills in regard to the premises are binding.

Brookfield vs. Landman.—An attorney who assumed to appear for a party in a Justice's Court must, if required, prove his authority. A parol authorization is sufficient, and the attorney is himself a competent witness to prove it. The proper time for such proof of authority is upon the appearance before joining issue and going to trial.

T. P. Wilson vs. E. J. Slater.—Where an assignment of personal property is indorsed upon an agreement relating to it, and referred to the property, as mentioned and cited in the original instrument; held that, in favor of the argument, the original agreement was admissible in evidence, although between other parties. Judgment reversed, and ordered for plaintiff for $100 and costs.

Manning vs. Humphreys.—Where a person purchased various articles at separate prices, and pays for them, if one of the articles sent to him is different from that purchased, he may return such as is defective, and receive back the money paid, and need not return all the other articles purchased at the same time. Judgment affirmed with costs.

Joseph W. Trust vs. Isaac C. Delaplaine.—Where an Auctioneer selling personal property bids first, and then by way of advancing the price to a purchaser, he may on discovering such underbidding refuse to complete the purchase. Judgment affirmed with costs.

T. A. Holley vs. Fred. Gosling.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Fanning vs. Lent and Mulford.—Judgment reversed with costs.

Schlesinger vs. Bushnell.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Smith vs. Dodd.—Papers insufficient. No decision.

Schlesinger et al. vs. Bushnell.—WOODRUFF, J.—I feel constrained to say that if I were called upon to decide this case as upon an original hearing, on the merits and upon the evidence as it now appears in writing upon the face of the return, I should deem the evidence in favor of the plaintiff to preponderate. But this is not sufficient reason for reversing the judgment, as we have held in cases now almost without number. There was here the most distinct conflict of testimony. The plaintiff's witness proved the payment on loan of money by him as agent for the plaintiff, for the recovery of which the suit was brought, and he is in part corroborated by evidence of a very qualified admission by the defendant. On the other hand the plaintiff's witness is distinctly contradicted by two witnesses on the part of the defendant—one of whom swears to the payment of a part of the sum loaned, and the other testified that the plaintiff's witness (who says he was the plaintiff's agent,) declared that there was nothing due from the defendant. Add to this there was some evidence of the plaintiff's admission that he had nothing to do with the transaction, and if not, then it was an effort to recover money advanced, not by the plaintiff, but by their witness. The Justice below had the witnesses before him in person. He was the proper judge of their credibility. Their appearance and manner of testifying was doubtless of material service in guiding him to a right estimate of the weight to be given to their statements. If he erred, we regret to say that upon no rule applicable to the hearing of appeals, can we under such circumstances give relief. The judgment must be affirmed with costs.

Trust vs. Delaplaine.—INGRAHAM, F. J.—If the facts stated by the appellant's counsel appeared in the return, there would be ample grounds for reversing this judgment, but there is nothing either in the return or in the amended return from which any such facts can be inferred to have existed upon the trial. On the contrary, the plaintiff's allegations are denied in the amended return, and the whole evidence is that of the defendant called by the plaintiff. He testified to a purchase of a picture at auction, and then, on cross-examination, stated that the plaintiff bid against him, and was the last bidder, and literally enhanced the price. There is no doubt that underbidding by the owner or Auctioneer vitiates the sale. The judgment upon the facts appearing in the return was correct, and we cannot look beyond the return in deciding upon an appeal. Judgment affirmed.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Sept. 30.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

ORDERS.

Boyd vs. Mellon.—Motion for receiver denied without costs.

Hartford Life Insurance Company vs. Lovejoy.—Motion to stay proceedings granted.

Anthony Zebriskie vs. Betsy Zebriskie.—Divorce granted.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCT. 2, 1854.

No Correspondents.

[illegible] All articles purporting to state facts, must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

State Rights.

We learn from the Charleston *Mercury* that Judge BENNING, of the Supreme Court in the State of Georgia, has recently delivered an opinion affirming that the Courts of that State are entirely *independent* of the Courts of the United States. The *Mercury* has no fault to find with this decision. On the contrary, it approves it warmly, and only expresses the apprehension that the Supreme Court of the United States will overrule it and that the State of Georgia will submit.

Judge BENNING's decision, so far as we can gather its purport from the *Mercury's* article, goes a good deal farther than the recent decision of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, which excited so much angry comment from the Charleston *Mercury* and its pro-slavery coadjutors. In that case, if we remember it aright, the Court decided the Fugitive Slave law to be *unconstitutional* and therefore not binding on the Courts or citizens of Wisconsin. The Supreme Court of the United States we believe has never yet pronounced judgment upon the constitutionality of that law; so that thus far there is no actual conflict of authority. But if the Wisconsin Court should take the further step of declaring, that, even if overruled in its opinion by the Supreme Court of the United States, its authority would still be paramount; it would be fully sustained in its position by the Georgia decision, which is commended and endorsed by the Charleston *Mercury*.

In point of fact the doctrine of State Rights as laid down in the famous resolutions of '98, and as since held by Mr. CALHOUN and his followers, will fully justify a much more open and *decided* resistance of the Fugitive Slave law than has yet been manifested in any Northern State. That law violates State rights far more distinctly and decidedly than did the Tariff of 1832, or than has been done by any of the subsequent measures of which the South so loudly complains.

We should not be at all surprised to find, within the next ten years, the doctrine of State Rights and the resolutions of '98, a good deal more popular in New-York than they have ever been in Virginia.

The Rumored Fusion.

The Albany *Argus* says that the Democratic State Committee (Hard) which met in that city on Thursday, adjourned "after agreeing upon an Address to the Democracy of the State—which we shall be enabled to lay *before our readers in a few days*—and transacting other business with a view to the thorough organization of the Democracy." The *Argus* notices in the following emphatic terms the rumor that a union was proposed and in contemplation between the two sections of the Democratic party:

"It is perhaps scarcely necessary, but we prefer to remark that the above is a *bold fabrication* 'out of the whole cloth.' There is not a word of truth in the entire statement. No such 'object' was contemplated; no such 'plan' suggested; no such 'labors' were even entered upon; no such 'propositions made,' no such 'fusion' coveted—at least as far as the Democratic Committee was concerned. What the Softs did we do not care, beyond the fact that they did not venture to approach the Democratic Committee with any such overtures."

Miss Martineau on American Diplomacy.

Our London correspondent, in his published letter of Saturday last, alludes to an editorial article by Miss MARTINEAU in the *Daily News* of Sept. 12, on the Cuban question, which was copied in the *Times* of Friday last. It takes our countrymen to task in a pretty sharp manner. Young America is not mentioned by name. But it is obvious that the good lady has him in her eyes. She is apprehensive about his plans in the "barbaric cause of territorial aggrandisement." She is tremulous respecting his "diplomatic functions" abroad. The old cry of a "crisis" did not disturb her nerves. She went calmly through all the "crises." Now, however, she is unmistakeably troubled. A "crisis"—such a crisis as Young America threatens—is a serious piece of business. EVERETT, SOULE, and SANDERS are a trio of terrors. She has a shadow of comfort in the case of the first gentleman, *derived from the "scathing letter"* of Lord JOHN RUSSELL to him. It abates her displeasure, or rather her fears, but as to the SOULE's and SANDERSES she gives full swing to her sad expectations. Referring to a "piratical descent" upon Cuba, she says, "what the Americans have to do is to stop that piracy, if it be not *too late*; and to make reparation for it if it be already accomplished." She evidently has not observed what Judge CAMPBELL was doing in New Orleans and how Filibusterism fared at his hands.

Any sort of Foreign Policy on the part of the United States naturally gives concern to Europeans. It is easy for them to exaggerate our movements on this subject. Apart from the fact that Europe had generally undertaken to manage the Foreign Policy of the world, to lay down International Law and prescribe its applications, to be an irresponsible judge in everything and for everybody, it is very evident that the fact of our Republicanism, if carried out at all in our own intercourse with other nations, must excite alarm. As it regards English solicitude for our national honor, we are quite able to take care of that ourselves. Her history is a pretty good warning on this branch of virtuous conduct, and Americans have studied it with decided advantage. If she wishes to make her advice both eloquent and affecting, a few pages from the East India dynasty and WARREN HASTINGS would not be misplaced. Our own annals, too, might be profitably consulted. We bought and paid for Florida, Louisiana and other territory. There has never been any disposition to play a grab-game. There is no such disposition now among the American people. If our countrymen are sensitive on any one point, it is to the integrity and virtue of their nation, and they will never resort to any means to accumulate territorial possession, that are not warranted by the sentiments of manly, upright conduct.

A Newspaper From Kansas.

Nebraska Bill's first-born waddled into our office yesterday,—a bright, clean young fellow, of excellent promise in spite of his father's deformity. But this is an earnest age,—we must not talk in figures. Plainly, then, we have received the *Kansas Weekly Herald*, the first number of the first paper published in the territory of Kansas. It is a handsome white sheet, larger than some very boastful ones in these parts, and it has the smack of youth and energy in every editorial sentence. It confesses to Democratic politics, and promises to defend the will of the majority as the rightful law. OSBORN & ADAMS publish it, and its place of issue is at Leavenworth, on the Missouri.

It will be safe for those not posted in the geography of the region to presume, since this *Herald* is its first paper, that the town is not yet moss-grown, or verging on ruin. It was, on the other hand, first "claimed" on the last of May, 1854.

"The original claimants (we quote from the paper) supposed that there would eventually be a town at Fort Leavenworth, and they desired to get as near said town as possible. Several other squatters immediately settled around and back of them. There was a variety of conflicting claims, as to the time their separate claims were made. It was soon ascertained that Fort Leavenworth would probably not be abandoned as a military post for a number of years. The Squatters on the present town site, and the claims adjoining, to avoid all difficulty among themselves, and for the mutual benefit of each and all of them, called a meeting, and concluded to form an association, composed of 32 members, with a Constitution and By-Laws, to elect suitable officers, and to lay off a town site to be called "Leavenworth." The original claimants on the town-site then relinquished all their right and title to the association. The Trustees of the Association immediately commenced clearing the ground of the almost impenetrable growth of underbrush which covered almost the entire tract of three hundred and twenty acres, the number proposed to be laid off. This was a long and very tedious job, during the hot Summer months, occupying the entire time from about the middle of June to a day or two since. The company have already expended about $2,400, in preparing the ground."

The town interest is divided into 175 shares; each of the 32 members took 5 shares, and 15 were left in the hands of the Trustees to be disposed of to the town's best advantage. About 50 shares have already been sold at from $200 to $500 each:

"We have, says the *Herald*, already a steam saw mill, a printing-office, several stores, a large hotel, a boarding-house, warehouses, and a number of private dwellings going up in our young town, and we hope by the close of navigation to make quite a city-like appearance."

The Editor seems to enjoy a fine flow of spirits, but it is not because the appointments of his sanctum are remarkably perfect. He says:

"All the type of the present number of the *Herald has been set under an elm tree in the city of* Leavenworth. Ourselves and our compositors have been, like the Patriarchs of old, 'dwellers in tents,' for the last two weeks. During that time we have had almost every variety of weather, heat and cold, rain and dazzling sunshine, mists, fogs and thunder-storms. In addition to these duties and difficulties, we have *packed wood, built fires, cooked for ourselves, fought musquitoes and slept on prairie hay on the ground.* We have at the same time superintended the building of a substantial office, which is now nearly completed, and done our best to entertain and give information to the crowds of visitors who have thronged our young city. Our selections have been made, our editorials written, our proof read, sitting on the ground with a big shingle on our knee for a table."

But better times already dawn. We notice in another column, the following:

"REMOVAL.—Our publication office has been removed from the Elm Tree on the Levee, to our new building on the corner of Levee and Broadway."

The Carriers are not numbered among the earliest inhabitants, we judge from the following:

"Our city subscribers will call at this office for their papers until our devil learns the route."

Doubtless their labors will be lighter before Spring, for he says again:

"A large number of hands are engaged in cutting out the streets of this city."

All over the old parts of the country the papers are complaining of hard times, the cost of paper, the increased wages of hands and diminished receipts. The people do not come up to the work of supporting the papers in the East as they must do there. For this sprightly Kansas sheet has, to support, it only the following home material: "The population of this city is nearly as follows: 99 men, 1 woman, and 0 *babies*. Total 100." And yet it has more than three columns of medical advertisements, *of which one long one is directed particularly* to the attention of ladies. We cannot avoid the reflection—though it is not an entirely original one—that this *is* a great country.

American Workingmen.

A late article in the Liverpool *Journal* speaks of the American workingmen as "the best informed workmen in the world." The *Journal* is rebuking Cardinal WISEMAN for contending that the people ought "to be taught only by act of Parliament," and to strengthen its position, an appeal is made to the intellectual condition of our workmen. It very justly lays stress on the freedom of the press in this country, and its utility as a means of popular education. The fact is, that our newspapers, magazines, and all other forms of popular literature, are extensions of our Free School system, and serve to carry our men forward in the same path that early training begins. The two great departments of popular instruction are the *Free School* and the *Free Press*. Neither can dispense with the other. If the common school did not give the ability and taste for reading, newspapers would soon languish; and if newspapers did not communicate so large an amount of cheap, prompt, accessible intelligence, the practical results of education would be very much diminished.

The honest and industrious workingman of our country can readily command the two main powers of social influence, viz.: talent and money. A sound and substantial education is within his reach. Where this is secured he can easily obtain success. There is nothing here that can put down any man, who is sufficiently educated to be a good, faithful workingman. Fashion cannot shut the doors of respectable society against him. Rise he will—rise he must—if he has a soul in him. The best commentary on the excellence of our institutions is found in this impressive fact. Other nations may take care of their crowned heads and titled nobility, but our nobler office is to honor industry, and to acknowledge its high claims on our respect. In this way, Liberty combines with Christianity to remove the curse from Labor, and to exalt it to a lofty position among the regenerating instruments of the world.

The Wonders of Womanhood.

The age is doing much for women, but women are doing more for themselves. It is hard to say what they are not undertaking and accomplishing. Go where they will, men meet them in the field of open rivalry. Once, the sterner sex wrote all the books, but now the most popular literature comes from the daughters of Eve. Once, we were safe behind the entrenchments of newspapers; we are safe no more. Once, the pulpit was ours; it is now a divided empire. We made a final stand in Pantaloons. We rallied our fighting forces there. We defied assault from behind that formidable battery. It was no use; the thing was a sham, a mockery, a failure; we were beaten in the stronghold of centuries. One hope was left us—one solitary hope. It rose high among the clouds. It was a mountain among mountains, but the Alp of Alps has been taken. Mont Blanc has surrendered to a woman. Read the annexed and then despair:

"On arriving here from Genoa, I found the whole village in a state of commotion in consequence of this event. It appears that Mr. and Mrs. HAMILTON, a gentleman and lady who reside near London, accompanied by nine guides, and by a boy of the village 16 years old, started from Chamouni to make the ascent on Sunday morning last, about 6 o'clock. They arrived at the Grands Mulets at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and passed the night in the hut the guides have recently erected there; at 3½ o'clock the next morning they continued their journey, and after meeting with difficulties of no ordinary character, succeeded in reaching the summit at about 2½ o'clock P. M. They rested there about 10 minutes, when the anxiety of the guides respecting the weather induced them to commence the descent, and they got back to the Grands Mulets at 6 o'clock, and passed another night in the hut. On the Wednesday morning they returned thence to Chamouni, and they found this to be the most difficult part of their journey, in consequence of the descent of avalanches. They succeeded, however, in surmounting every obstacle, and were welcomed on their arrival at the village, by the firing of cannon, the forming of a triumphal procession, and every other demonstration of enthusiastic applause.

"A *fête* was given the next evening in the court-yard of the Hotel de Londres, which probably surpassed anything of the kind ever seen in Chamouni, not excepting that which took place after Mr. ALBERT SMITH's ascent. Mrs. HAMILTON had so far recovered from her fatigue as to be able to join the dancers, and she did so with much spirit. She spoke in the warmest terms of the two guides, JEAN and VICTOR TAIRRAY, who paid her the utmost attention during the whole route. An avalanche of immense size fell as they were passing the Grand Plateau, and in its course went over a part of the track they had crossed but a few minutes before, and completely filled a *crevasse* beneath.

"This is the first time the top of Mont Blanc has ever been reached by an English lady, although two women have before made the attempt successfully, one being a French lady of Geneva, Mdlle. D'ANGEVILLE, and the other a peasant in the neighborhood of Chamouni.

"Two other ascents have been made this season, both during the present month; one by a Mr. BIRKBECK, and the other by a Mr. BLACKWELL. Dr. TALBOT, an American gentleman, has commenced the ascent to-day, and is now at the Grands Mulets, where he will pass the night, and, if the weather permit him, will continue his journey to-morrow.

"CHAMOUNI, Aug. 25, 1854."

☞ JOHN C. DEVEREUX, Esq., has been appointed by the Land Commissioners of this State their Agent to negotiate with the authorities of New-Jersey for a site on Sandy Hook for a Quarantine Hospital. It will be remembered that the Legislature has authorized the removal of Quarantine from its present location and made an appropriation of $50,000 for the necessary buildings. Difficulty has been encountered in securing the grant of the desired site from New-Jersey. The negotiation could not have been committed to more judicious and trustworthy hands than those of Mr. DEVEREUX. We trust that under his charge it may be successful. The change is one which has long been desirable.

Amusements.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The benefit on Saturday evening in aid of the widow and orphans of the late SAMUEL NICHOLS, was in every respect a brilliant and gratifying event. The ample theatre was crowded in every part. Before the time of commencement a placard was exhibited announcing that there was standing room only, but expressing the hope that this fact would not prevent the purchase of a ticket in aid of the good cause. This hope was certainly realized, and the proceeds of Saturday's entertainment will, we are gratified to say, be of substantial benefit to the bereaved recipients.

After the performance of the first piece, "Turning the Tables," Mr. BURTON was loudly called for. That gentleman made his appearance, and when the applause had subsided, offered his congratulations in the following simple heartfelt words—as nearly as we can remember them:

"I have often had the honor of standing in this *place to thank you for the kind and liberal support* you have showered upon me, and of which I have had and still have abundant reason to feel proud. On this occasion I am *doubly* proud; proud that the members of my profession have so generously come forward, and proud also that the public of New-York have so liberally responded to their appeal. I always was proud of my profession, ladies and gentlemen, but never more so than on this occasion, when I see around me the members of it—my brother actors—thus voluntarily coming forward and giving their services for the benefit of the Widow and Orphan. In behalf of them and of myself I thank you for your attendance here to-night.

"Mr. NICHOLS, ladies and gentlemen, was my intimate friend, one whom I have known and respected for many long years, and I assure you I feel his loss deeply and can therefore the more readily sympathise with his broken-hearted widow, and feel for the orphans he has left behind him. He was a kind husband and father, and I may justly claim for his memory, that he was strictly and purely a honest man. It may fearlessly be said that the finger of calumny could not point a blemish in his pure character. He had many warm and attached friends in the theatrical profession. He was, as you all know, a theatrical critic, and it was his duty to criticise us. We all respected him. It is true, he was often severe, but when most severe we most respected him, for we knew he was honest, and we all loved him for his honesty and sincerity.

"My heart is full, ladies and gentlemen, too full perhaps, to let me address you on this occasion as I ought, but I could not resist the opportunity your kindness gave me of saying a few words of thanks for your attendance here. You have each of you expended a trifle for what I hope may prove a pleasant evening's entertainment, but the aggregate thus contributed when added to that which has been raised by the highly respectable Committee who have taken charge of this affair, will, you may rest assured, wipe away many a bitter tear from the orphan's cheek and cause the widow's heart to swell with joy."

In delivering the above, Mr. BURTON was more than once visibly affected, and a consequent result was observable in the audience. Every one felt it was true sympathy appealing to the truly sympathetic.

At the conclusion of the second piece, Mr. HENRY PLACIDE was called for, who in a few brief words thanked the audience for their attendance, and for their noble response to the call of the theatrical profession in aid of the widow and family of one who was so universally beloved and respected.

Mr. THOMAS PLACIDE was also called for, but did not address the audience.

In conclusion, we have but to append the names of the *artistes* who assisted on this truly interesting and creditable occasion. They were: Mesdames Ysca Mathias, Wallace, Marnetti, Meader, Burton, Franck, Tilman, Nagle, Annie Lee, Holman, Steele and Phillips. Messrs. Ravels, Burton, H. Placide, T. Placide, J. Browne, Jordan, Fraser, W. V. Wallace, Aptommas, Brilliant, Mangin, Gallagher, McDouall, Holman and Gourlay.

Miss THERESA ESMONDE, of whom we have already spoken in favorable terms, repeats her "Readings from the Poets," at the Stuyvesant Institute, on Tuesday evening next. The programme contains an excellent selection from SHAKSPEARE, LONGFELLOW, LEIGH HUNT, MOORE, &c., &c.

Musical.

The New-York Academy of Music in Fourteenth-street opens to-night, as we announced on Thursday it would. We shall now have a lyric establishment (so far as building is concerned) superior to anything of the kind in London or Paris. The Opera of "Norma" is selected for inauguration, and a happier selection could not have been made.

The rates of admission have been fixed at $3 for parquette and boxes, and fifty cents for the amphitheatre. These charges should satisfy all classes of the community. There will be no excuse for the poorest not hearing GRISI and MARIO.

Magazines for October.

Putnam's Monthly is out punctually, and it is a pretty fair number. The illustration is a handsome portrait of the author of "Our New President," it says, and for saying so we are thankful. But we would not have guessed that PARKE GODWIN had ever sat for it. The leading article is the first of a series on Count STEDINGK, an illustrious Swede, who distinguished himself in the war of our Revolution. The "African Proverbial Philosophy," is evidently from the pen of one familiar with the subject. "Popular Superstitions," &c., is a learned article. "The Famous Quarries of the World," from Mr. BARTHOLOMEW, as we guess, tells us many things that we are glad to have on record. "The Editor at Large" is "frisky as a young lamb by its dam's side," and the several notices of new books posts up the readers of the *Monthly* with the best of the productions of the press during the month.

The *Church Review* for the Fall quarter is out. The first article, entitled "*A Creedless Faith and a Faithless Creed*," reviews BUSHNELL, PARKER, NEWMAN, and others. Another considers the *Revival System* temperately, and discusses its good and its evil, not without fairness. Another urges the adaptedness of "the Church" to the genius and wants of the American people. Another gives us, from a Southern aspect, the state of the Church among the Slave population. We always read the *Review* with pleasure, for it is outspoken and definite. Moreover, to assent to all its propositions, one must needs be a thorough-going *Churchman*.

DEBOW's *Review* has a good account of Minnesota, and a commendable quantity of valuable statistics. Dr. GIBBON shows as well as one may, that the institution of Slavery is in accordance with the principles of the Moral Law. We are not sure that it is not as grave an offence as for *Putnam*, last month, to show the inconsistency, with our free professions, of the Anti-Nebraska bill. Yet it would be safe, we presume, for the Doctor to show himself by daylight in any of our Northern cities.

The *Knickerbocker* is an improvement upon the August number. The popular "Letters from Poplar Hill" are brought to a close. The "Fudges" are well as usual. Somebody furnishes a charming sketch of "Sunday in the Country," and J. DELUGANE furnishes a first part of "Fleur de *Sillery*," which is good. *The gossip is up to the* mark.

The New York *Quarterly* has a Conservative article on Abolitionism, one on the Russian Church, one on GRISI, one on Man's Place in the World, one for the few on Sparta and the Dorians, and one reviewing *Macilwain's Abernethy* without any too much praise.

The *Pioneer* (California) for September, is a spicy monthly of 60 pages, which takes the *Knickerbocker* as its model. Nor is it an unapt disciple of our blue-bound *Knick*. It is always racy, has many good stories, and at times gives us Essays on California affairs that are valuable.

The *Illustrated Magazine of Art*, for September, published here by T. L. MCELRATH, is filled with substantial reading matter and fine wood engravings. Each number has some 60 or 70 large double-columned, and well printed pages.

An odd number of the *American Portrait Gallery* reaches us, containing the lives and heads of the late Gen. TOWSON, GEORGE PEABODY, BENJAMIN MARSHALL and Col. LONG.

Graham's and the *Lady's Book* are of average merit.

☞ J. C. MCRAE has just published a very admirable portrait of the late Bishop WAINWRIGHT, engraved by himself from a painting by HICKS. It will be welcome to thousands who knew his worth and deplore his loss.

Very fine lithographic portraits of SEWARD, SUMNER, and other distinguished public men, have just been issued and are for sale by DEWITT & DAVENPORT.

Supposed Murder of a Slave at the Julien Hotel—The Judicial Inquiry.

Yesterday morning, information was received at the Coroner's office, by JOHN G. PARISH, Esq., that a slave, belonging to Dr. W. NEWTON MERCER of New-Orleans, La., was supposed to have been murdered at the Julien Hotel, No. 2 West Washington-place. It appears that Dr. MERCER recently arrived here on his return home, from his Summer tour at Newport and elsewhere, accompanied by his family and three servants. Among the latter was his old confidential slave named JOHN JOHNSON, in whom the Doctor had *placed great reliance. The deceased was induced* into a carousal by some other colored men whom he had met at Newport. They drank freely of lager bier at a saloon in Mercer-street, until JOHNSON became quite intoxicated. He was then taken to the hotel. The porter showed him up to his bed on the fifth story, and at daylight he was found dead in the rear yard.

It was ascertained that deceased's watch was missing and could not be found. This fact aroused the suspicion of JOHNSON's master and others, that he had met with foul play. Coroner O'DONNELL immediately proceeded to the hotel and made a thorough inquiry into all the circumstances attending the case. The porter of the establishment was examined under oath, but nothing was elicited that would lead to anything definite concerning the cause of the death. The planter and a lady who has been traveling with him, were also sworn and testified as follows:

W. Newton Mercer, being duly sworn, deposed and said: The deceased was my slave, and I have had him 15 years; he was my confidential servant; about 3½ o'clock this morning I heard a noise as if some heavy body had fallen striking against the house in the descent; I was informed this morning that my slave was dead.

Eliza H. Young, sworn, said: I reside in New-Orleans; I have been staying here for the past week; I have known deceased for ten years; he was a slave of Dr. Mercer, with whom I am now traveling; the deceased was much beloved by Dr. Mercer and his family, and has always been of good habits, with the exception that he would sometimes drink liquor, though not often; I heard this morning that he was killed by falling from a window of the hotel; the doctor always told deceased that he might avail himself of his liberty, when he came to the North, but deceased had rather remain with the Doctor.

The body was examined by Dr. O'HANLON, who testified that his skull was terribly fractured, and that he must have been instantly killed, either by falling from the fifth-story window or being thrown from there. Deceased was born in Virginia, and aged forty years.

The Case of Captain Marshall.

We learn that the charges against Capt. CHAS. H. MARSHALL, of cruel treatment of a seaman, on which Captain MARSHALL was examined before U. S. Commissioner MORTON and discharged, have subsequently been examined by the Grand Jury. Before them the evidence is entirely ex parte, but the witnesses being examined before them, they refused to find a bill against the Captain.

Columbia College—Meeting of the Board of Trustees.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the above Institution, held at Columbia College on the 30th ult., the subjoined facts were elicited.

In answer to a query proposed by the Senate Committee, to the following effect:

"Have the Board of Trustees at any time rejected a candidate for any Professorship in the College on account of his peculiar tenets in matters of religion?"

A reply was read by the Secretary,

"That the Board of Trustees have not at any time rejected a candidate for any Professorship in the College on account of his peculiar tenets in matters of religion."

The fourth interrogatory was propounded and answered as above.

It will be remembered that the present investigation—authorized by the Legislature—grew in part out of the allegation that Professor WOLCOTT GIBBS had been rejected; or, rather, had failed to receive an appointment to the vacant Professorship of the College on account of his peculiar religious principles, he being of the Unitarian faith.

It is a matter of much speculation as to whether the answer will be satisfactory either to the Board, the Committee, or to the public.

Professor GIBBS received once ten of the twenty votes given in a ballot, where eleven votes would have elected him to the vacant chair, and the charge as embodied in the pamphlet of Mr. RUGGLES, a Trustee, is, "that he failed in an election on account of his religious principles, and that thereby the charter of the College was violated."

This report was desired by Governor OGDEN, a member of the Board of Trustees.

In order that some definite knowledge may be arrived at in the case, the Committee have issued *subpœnas* to both of those gentlemen with a view, probably, of getting off the acts in the case. Much interest will be felt in the answers given by those or any other members of the board. It is a matter of public and private speculation how far the Committee have a right to prosecute their inquiries, and what extent the Board of Trustees as individuals, are bound to answer, is also a matter of public and private interest.

It was then asked, can the Committee take cognizance of the individual vote of a Trustee?

Will the power be delegated to them to impeach the votes of those coming honestly to the vote? Can they, or can they not, examine a voter as to his motives of recording his vote, which might eventuate in the candidate on account of his religious tenets?

Is only the action of the Board to be considered as a whole, or may the action of its individual members be taken into consideration and duly registered?

No means have been left, or furnished to the press, to let the public know the result of the synodical deliberation on those different matters.

Though inquiries of a nice and delicate nature, in reference to the Columbia College be instituted, it was only ascertained that:

The Trustees, so far have answered all the questions propounded to them with alacrity, while the President and Faculty have evinced a readiness to afford all the aid in their power, and to give every information to the Committee.

To the College we hope the result will auspiciously eventuate, and that a great practical good will ensue.

Grand Regatta at Hoboken.

A very large concourse of people assembled at the Atlantic Gardens, Hoboken, on Friday afternoon, to witness the regatta which had been postponed from the previous day for lack of wind. On Friday the wind blew strong from the north-east, and it was evident before the start that the boats would have a rapid run, and that the race would soon be decided. The prizes, offered by Capt. BARKER, were $75 for the first, $40 for the second, and $20 for the third. The boats entered (on payment of $5 each) were named and sailed as follows:

Gipsy	sailed by	Capt. Wm. Smith.
Clickener	"	Capt. Acker.
Austin	"	J. S. Austin.
Louisa Jane	"	A. Gibson.
Mystery	"	W. Gibson.
Chas. Pool	"	J. Barton.
Belle of Greenp't	"	G. Barker.
Grecian	"	C. W. Mullens.
Eliza	"	H. B. Livingston.
Flirt	"	L. Tompkins.

The start took place at 1.20 P. M., the *Gipsy* taking the lead. The *Belle of Greenpoint*, while crossing the bows of the *Mystery*, on another tack, upset, and carried away the jibboom and jib of the *Mystery*. An accident also occurred to the *Eliza Jane*, by which she lost her jib and bowsprit. These three vessels withdrew from the race.

By the terms of the race, the boats had to sail twice round the course, one stake boat being anchored off Governor's Island, and the other at the foot of Amos-street, North River. In the first heat the *Gipsy* was ahead, the *Austin* second, and the *Clickener* third, and this was the order in which the race was finally won, the *Gipsy* gaining the first prize in 2h. [illegible] The *John S. Austin* came in second, and the *Clickener* third, but owing to a difference in the length of keel in the two latter boats, which entitled the *Clickener* to [illegible] start of the *Austin*, the second prize was adjudged to the *Clickener*. The time made by the *Austin* was 2h. 45m. 8s., and that of the *Clickener* was 2h. 46m. 15s. The *Chas. Pool* was the fourth boat, time, 2h. 50m. 15s.

The length of the *Gipsy* (owned by Capt. BARKER, of the Atlantic Hotel) is 28 feet 6 inches. She was built by Capt. W. SMITH. Length of the *Clickener*, built by W. FOSTER, 27 feet 1 inch. Length of the *Austin*, built by W. SMITH, 26 feet.

Another race will come off at the same place next Friday, the *Eliza* having challenged the *Gipsy* and the whole squadron for $100. The challenge was accepted by Capt. BARKER, on behalf of the *Gipsy*. An exciting time may be looked for.

Arrest of a Man Accused of Murder.

Last Friday a man named RODY GILBERT was arrested by Officers SMITH and CASEY, of the Fourth Police District, on a charge of causing the death of JAMES O'BRIEN, on the 6th of June, 1853. It appears that GILBERT and O'BRIEN had a quarrel in relation to a game of cards in a porter-house in Front-street, when the former struck the latter a violent blow on the head with a large hammer, fracturing the skull, and causing death. The Coroner held an inquest at the time on the body of the deceased, when the evidence elicited in the investigation clearly went to show that the blow was inflicted in self-defence, O'BRIEN having been the aggressor. The jury rendered a verdict of "justifiable homicide."

GILBERT had not been arrested, but on Friday last the father-in-law of the deceased caused his apprehension under an indictment which had been *found against him shortly after the occurrence, by* the Grand Jury, for manslaughter in the first degree. The accused was taken before Coroner HILTON, on Saturday morning, but the Coroner's Jury in no way censuring him, the Coroner refused to interfere in the matter, stating that he could not hold him under the charge. The prisoner was committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Court of Sessions, which will convene for its October term this morning. The evidence adduced before the Coroner shows a clear case of justifiable homicide.

American Missionary Association.

WEST MERIDEN, Conn., Thursday, Sept. 28, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

To-day the American Missionary Association continued its session. The attendance was more numerous than yesterday. The Secretaries finished stating the results of the past fiscal year. The Business Committee then reported a series of resolutions, which were read. The first was adopted. The second, respecting the connection of the A. B. C. F. M. on the Slavery question, occasioned an animated debate, which continued to the hour of adjournment. In the afternoon the Lord's Supper is to be administered, and Christians of all denominations, who are present, are invited to partake.

The discussion of the resolutions, it is expected, will be resumed after the religious services. An excellent spirit seems to prevail. The weather continues pleasant, but it is quite warm. More to-morrow.

Yours, respectfully, A VISITOR.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BREVOORT HOUSE, FIFTH-AVENUE, CORNER of EIGHTH-STREET.—This establishment, conducted exclusively on the European plan, has a restaurant attached for the accommodation of ladies and gentlemen not residing in the Hotel. Dinner and supper will be provided at all times, on short notice, either in private rooms or in the restaurant.

IS IT AMUSING TO NOTE HOW THE OLD AND worn-out remedies for Fever and Ague have been galvanized into a brief life by the celebrity of DESHLER'S ANTI-PERIODICS. These pills are tasteless and very portable. They will never spoil by age. Sold by BOYD & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers-st.

LEARY & CO.'S QUARTERLY FOR SEPTEMBER, 1854.—THIS DAY will issue (new and original) styles for Gentlemen's Dress Hats. LEARY & CO., Leaders of Fashion, Astor House, Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS.

CARPETINGS 25 PER CENT. LESS THAN FORMER PRICES.

Elegant velvet and tapestry carpeting from the recent large auction sales, now selling for less than the cost of importation.

New styles velvet, 10s. to 14s. per yard.
New styles tapestry, 8s. to 11s. per yard.
New styles Brussels, 6s. to 10s. per yard.
New styles 3-plys, 8s. to 10s. per yard.
New styles superfine Ingrain, 5s. to 7s. per yard.
Ingrain, 3s. to 4s. per yard.

Also, a large stock of new patterns oil cloths, and all other goods pertaining to the trade equally low.

SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., cheap side.

TO BUYERS OF DRY GOODS.—HAVING DECIDED to put our affairs in liquidation, we are determined to close our large stock of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS within the ensuing sixty days.

We will make great sacrifices to induce purchases of us, as the balance of the stock at the conclusion of the time mentioned WILL BE CLOSED BY AUCTION.

MOULTON & PLIMPTON, No. 12 Vesey and No. 6 Barclay-sts., directly rear of Astor House.

TESTIMONY OF THE HIGHEST CHARACTER.—Hon. GEO. STROOP, Judge of the District Court in Perry County, Pa., November 16, 1852, said: "Your HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS has been in use in our place over a year past, and, to the astonishment of many, has performed wonders. We may notice a few instances that have come under our own immediate notice: Almost every person who has stopped at the hotel of Wm. Lackey, one year since, predicted, from his emaciated countenance and debility, that he could not live much longer. He was unable to attend to his business, and for the greater part of his time confined to his room. We recommended him to try the GERMAN BITTERS, which he did; and, to the surprise of all his friends and acquaintances, he is now able to attend to his usual business, and perform manual labor. The case of Henry Asper, a stone-mason, whom no one supposed would ever recover from the debility of his system, but was looked upon as fast approaching the grave, took eight or nine bottles of those Bitters during the last Winter, and this Summer he has been (to the surprise of all who knew his case) following his trade. The case of Wm. Murphy is no less astonishing. He, too, was so far reduced as to induce a general belief that the grave alone would be his only remedy. Mr. Lackey recommended him to try the HOOFLAND GERMAN BITTERS. He is now apparently a well man, and able to do a hard day's work. We could mention many other cases of a similar character if it were necessary. I myself derived much, very much benefit from their use. I have given considerable of it away, not for your benefit alone but to relieve suffering humanity; and let me assure you I am pleased to see the happy result. To the afflicted we say try them fairly, and I will warrant relief."

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids, possessing great power in the restoration of a healthy action of the liver and the lesser glands, giving tone to the stomach and nervous system and bringing the system generally to a high state of health.

For sale in New-York by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st.; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, No. 80 Warren-st.; BOYD & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers-st.; C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; OLCOTT, MCKESSON & ROBBINS, No. 127 Maiden-lane; Mrs HAYS, Brooklyn, and by druggists and dealers of medicine everywhere.

ABSOLUTE AUCTION SALE OF FORDHAM LOTS.—We wish to call the attention of parties desirous of buying building sites, to the sale of 150 beautiful lots, to take place on TUESDAY, Oct. 3, at 12 o'clock on the grounds, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer. These desirable lots are situated within from 5 to 8 minutes' walk of the Harlem Railroad Depot at Fordham, commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country. There are 18 trains to and from the City of New-York daily, and the commutation is only about 11 cents a day. Terms—15 per cent. and the auction fees on the day of sale, and 10 per cent. a month thereafter until the whole amount is paid, or 50 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage, which offer unusual inducements, and every lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder. Persons desirous of attending the sale will be in time by taking the 10½ o'clock train from the City Hall. For free tickets and maps, we refer to the Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

DECORATION IN FRESCO THAT IS WARRANTED TO WASH.—D'ARSAY'S WATER-PROOF FRESCO, for the interior decoration of private residences, churches, &c., which for its beauty, durability and cheapness, is far superior to all other modes of decorating. It is done upon the plaster, and is warranted not to be injured by a hard scrubbing and water, under forfeiture of contract. [illegible] Do not be so unwise as to have your houses decorated with whitewash which will not bear to be rubbed against, when you can have a better material for the same money. Can refer to some of the finest work in the City, and will warrant to do work second to none in the United States. The public are invited to call and examine the work and material. For further particulars, reference, &c., address J. STANLY D'ARSAY, Artist and Inventor of Water-proof Fresco, No. 341 Broadway, New-York. N. B.—The only person in the world who paints Fresco that is Water-proof without oil in its composition.

THE CHEAPEST BROCHE SHAWLS EVER OFFERED IN NEW-YORK.

G. B. WILLIAMS & CO., No. 230 Greenwich-st., offer for sale:

200 square Broche Shawls for $4, worth $8.
100 square all Wool Shawls for $4, worth $8.
100 square fine and high colors for $7.50, worth $12.
50 square extra fine for $9, worth $14.
25 square extra fine for $12, worth $18.

Also several lots of long Broche Shawls, from $12 to $30, which are worth from $5 to $10 more than the goods are offered for.

100 printed Cashmere Shawls.
200 all Wool Shawls.

The above Shawls were bought at auction, for cash. We are determined to sell them at the above extremely low price, to insure their immediate sale.

PIANO-FORTES AND MELODIONS.—TERMS graduated to the times, and made to accommodate every class of buyers. An immense assortment of celebrated Pianos and Melodions for sale or to rent, at a less price than can be had elsewhere. A large variety of the best second-hand Pianos in the market. Prices $20, $30, $50, $75, $100, $115, $125, &c., to $175. Beautiful Piano-fortes which have been rented for a short time, will be sold at great bargains. A large discount made from factory prices for cash. To suit some purchasers, monthly payments taken. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos.

HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

RUPTURE.—MARSH'S PATENT, THE ONLY RADICAL CURE TRUSS.—MARSH & CO. have just received the United States Letters Patent for MARSH'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS that took the premium of the late exhibition in the Crystal Palace. It has received the universal approbation of the medical and surgical profession of the City, and will cure nine out of ten cases of ordinary Hernia. All persons are cautioned against infringing upon the instrument. Open from 7 A. M. until 9 P. M.

MARSH & CO., No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York.

LARGE LOT OF CHEAP SILKS FROM AUCTION.—HEARD, CLAPP & CO., No. 301 Grand-st., will offer this day, a large lot of Plaid and Striped Silks at 4s. and 5s. 6d.; also, extra rich and heavy at 6s. and 7s.; also [illegible] pieces fine Parametta only 2s. 6d., well worth 3s.; 2 cases super. French Ginghams, nearly [illegible] worth 2s. We call particular attention to the above, and invite ladies to call and examine our stock, whether wishing to purchase or not.

HEARD, CLAPP & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES AT GENIN'S BAZAAR.—The stock of laces and embroideries at the Bazaar is a complete epitome of all the styles in vogue abroad, from the rarest specimens of Brussels, Mechlin, Honiton and Valenciennes, to the neat and cheaper fabrics, more suitable for household wear. Call and examine the *cadeau* of laces, &c., of every known fabric and fashionable pattern. GENIN'S Bazaar, No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

MELODIONS—WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT.—The power, brilliancy and richness of tone and elasticity of touch of S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S celebrated Melodions place them far in advance of any other make of this class of instruments. They are tuned in the equal temperament, and are admirably adapted to the use of lodges, clubs or lodge rooms. Sold, wholesale and retail, at prices which defy competition. HORACE WATERS, Sole Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

HERRING'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—The subscriber continues to manufacture and sell his Champion Fire and Burglar Proof Safes at the old established depot, where the largest and most varied assortment of Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, Bank Vault Doors, changeable Powder Proof Bank and Safe Locks in the world are on hand and for sale by SILAS C. HERRING, Green Block, corners of Water, Pine and Depeyster-sts.

REMOVAL.—THOS. WILEY, JR., & CO.'S EXTENSIVE Tailoring establishment and Cloth store, is removed from the old stand, No. 87 Greenwich-st., to No. 235 Hudson-st., corner of Amos-st., where they will be happy to receive their old customers, and as many new ones as will present themselves, to which they will guarantee satisfaction.

THOS. W. WILEY, JR.
WM. R. BOWNE.

PIANO-FORTES—WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT.—The Celestial Piano, so highly recommended by professors, and so justly celebrated for its immense power, sweetness, purity and richness of tone, is the only Piano-*forte in the world with the capacity for playing in octaves* with the single touch. They are made with iron frames, and fully warranted, by ELY & MUNGER, No. 326 Broadway.

NOTICE!—PAPER HANGINGS, SPLENDID DECORATIONS imported expressly for the Fall retail sales. Paper Hangings also for the trade, of our own manufacture, at wholesale. The largest variety in the City, unusually low for cash. THOS. FAYE & CO., Importers and Manufacturers, No. 256 and 257 Broadway, directly opposite the City Hall.

PIANOS—$15,000 WORTH SELLING AT A LARGE reduction from factory prices, to suit the times [illegible] of all second hand pianos for $50, $60, $75, $80, $100 and $110 each. New and second hand pianos to hire by the month or quarter. Also the same [illegible] ments, to suit some.

ELY & MUNGER, No. 326 Broadway.

"THE APPAREL OFT PROCLAIMS THE MAN."—Such being the case, according to the authority of Shakspeare, we advise each of our readers who wish to show a gentlemanly appearance in their dress to visit the popular [illegible] ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway, where they can obtain garments of the very best styles. All sizes for men and boys.

C. J. GAYLER'S SALAMANDER SAFE DEPOT, No. 302 Pearl-st., three doors above Maiden-lane. Over 50 tested by fire without one failure. An assortment from newly improved patterns for jewellers, merchants, housekeepers, &c., for sale as above, by HITCHCOCK & DUNN. C. J. GAYLER, Patentee.

PATENT BABY WALKER.

THE DEPOT FOR THE SALE OF THIS USEFUL article is now open at No. 436 Broadway. Fathers, mothers, nurses, and all others interested in babies, are invited to call, examine and purchase. State rights for sale.

SWEDISH HAIR CREATOR.—THESE PREPARATIONS are before the public in the fullest confidence, having been tried and in no case fail to produce hair when carefully applied. Sold by the principal Druggists, and at the Depôt, No. 321 Broadway. C. N. HUTCHINSON, Agent.

$50,000 WORTH OF FASHIONABLE WINTER Clothing, manufactured by one of the leading houses on Broadway, for sale at half price, at S. EVANS'S Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st. Bank of Washtenaw taken at 80 cents on the dollar.

J. H. THOMPSON, FROM PARIS, PHRENOLOGICAL Hair Cutter, is to be found at No. 6 Warren-st., 3 doors from Broadway. He is the only Artist in New-York who thoroughly understands cutting the hair to suit the formation of the head. Call and try his skill.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL HOLD HIS REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For further particulars, see his advertisement in another column.

M. DWIGHT, PROFESSOR OF MUSIC, RESPECTFULLY informs his pupils and the public, that he will recommence instructions on the Piano Forte on the 15th inst. All communications addressed to the 2 Abingdon-place, corner of Greenwich-st., will receive attention.

WELLS FARGO & CO.'S CALIFORNIA, OREGON, and Sandwich Islands Express Office, No. 16 Broadway. Next Express leaves per steamer *Star of the West*, via Nicaragua, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 4, at 2 P. M.

GENIN WILL INTRODUCE THIS DAY A NEW and original style of FELT HAT for Young Men. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CLARENDON, FOURTH-AVENUE, COR. EIGHTEENTH-STREET.—Families or single gentlemen can have choice of table d'hote, or private table. There are seventy-five suites of apartments arranged for families, with baths and all the modern improvements. Also, rooms for single gentlemen. The establishment is furnished equal to any hotel in the world; and will be kept in a manner to secure the patronage of the public. Price, $2 50 per day. C. C. PUTNAM.

Whooping Cough Cured!—This distressing disease is thoroughly and quickly cured by DR. McCLINTOCK'S ASTHMA AND WHOOPING COUGH REMEDY. It contains no opium, and can be given to children with perfect safety. A few doses at bed-time quiet the cough all night, and a few doses cure entirely. Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold by A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 188 Fulton-st., and by all Druggists.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.—[illegible] everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

Ladies who Value Clean, Smooth and Delicate Complexion—should use the BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS, which removes tan, freckles, chaps, pimples, blotches, &c., and imparts a porcelain transparency to the skin. FETRIDGE & CO., Boston. C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

Dr. Morse's Invigorating Cordial.—Whence proceed the lassitude, the depression, the debility, the indifference to life, the instability, the continual feeling of ennui which it is impossible to define or localize, so common, so hard to bear, and so little pitied by the robust and healthy? We answer—from the stomach, and the nervous system, between which there exists the closest sympathy. Want of vital energy, sluggishness in the executive organs, a general inertia of the system, is at the bottom of all the difficulty. To arouse the whole organization from the torpor, to imbue it with new life, activity and vigor, and to maintain it in that condition, there is no preparation comparable with DR. MORSE'S INVIGORATING ELIXIR OR CORDIAL. Other stimuli may excite the dormant physical energies for a time, but like the night-flash of the lightning that leaves behind it a deeper gloom, the exhibition of these exhilarants is followed after the first convulsive effect is over, by a depression of body and mind more profound and paralyzing than ever. The remedy is literally worse than the disease. But the Elixir has a dynamic influence. It not only creates a new condition of the physical organization, but perpetuates it. The animal spirits are not only cheered and elevated by its agency, but kept up to their new level without flagging. A vegetable compound, congenial to the system, it seems to act upon the constitution itself, and to revolutionize it. In chronic diseases of the nerves, the stomach, and the liver, its operation is all but miraculous. The Cordial is put up, highly concentrated, in pint bottles. Price three dollars per bottle, two for five dollars, six for twelve dollars. C. H. RING, Proprietor, No. 192 Broadway, New-York. Sold by Druggists throughout the United States, Canada and the West Indies.

Craigie & Brown, Merchant Tailors—No. 165 Nassau-street, New York, (next door to the Office of the Daily Times), Morse's Building. Ready-made clothing equal to any produced in the City, at a moment's notice, and all garments made to order, in every style, with as great punctuality and dispatch as in any other Establishment in the City.—New-York, Sept. 26, 1854. EZRA BROWN, formerly corner of William and Beekman-sts. JAMES CRAIGIE, formerly corner of Nassau and Beekman-sts.

Royal Mail Steamship Arabia for Liverpool.—The ARABIA, C. H. E. JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th of October, at 12 o'clock precisely. Passengers are requested to be on board by 11 o'clock A. M. The CANADA will sail on the 18th of October. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

Theological Discussion.—The discussion between Rev. ISAAC WESCOTT and Rev. T. J. SAWYER, D. D., on the question "Do the Scriptures Teach the Doctrine of Endless Misery?" will be continued in the Broadway Tabernacle, on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 3, at 7½ o'clock, and the three following evenings. Tickets for the four evenings, 50 cents; for a single evening, 25 cents; for sale at the door.

A Special Meeting of the Board of Officers 7th Regiment National Guard will be held at the 8th Company Armory, Lafayette Hall, THIS (Monday) EVENING, Oct. 2, at 7½ o'clock. By order, A. DURYEE, Colonel. Wm. B. Hamilton[?], Secretary.

American Institute.—Members who have not received their tickets of admission to the Exhibition of the New-York State Agricultural Society, will please call at the office of the Institute, No. 351 Broadway, as they cannot procure them on the show ground. HENRY MEIGS, Secretary. ROBERT L. PELL, President.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.—Messrs. STEARNS & MARVIN, Nos. 146 and 148 Water-st., continue to make and sell WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE, and are the only persons authorised, (with the exception of the New England States,) to make and sell the same. B. G. WILDER, Patentee.

South Williamsburgh.—The members of this Association are requested to be punctual in their attendance at the next regular meeting on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 2, at No. 123 Bowery. JOHN WILSON, President.

Gymnasium Now Open—Nos. 89 and 91 6th-av., near Washington-square and 8th-st. See picture of the same in the City Directory, under G.

A Know-Nothing—FREE SHOW, at No. 446 Broadway, N. Y.—The HAPPY FAMILY and a KNOW-NOTHING in the CAGE. Go and see the Know-Nothing.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—Of JEREMIAH McCARTY, who came to this country, from Ireland, in 1851, [illegible]. The last known of him, about three years since, he was about leaving for Springfield, Mass. Any information respecting him will be received by addressing a letter to his sister MARY McCARTY, care of ALEXANDER MACGREGOR, East Fishkill, Dutchess County, N. Y.

HOLMES.—If EDWARD [illegible] HOLMES, or his sister ELIZABETH, children of MARTHA HOLMES, afterwards LAMB, and lately deceased, or the personal representatives of them, or such one of them as may be dead, will apply to Messrs. NEWBON & EVANS, Solicitors, Doctors' Commons, London, they will hear of something to their advantage.

FURS.

LADIES' FUR STORE. EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN FURS. J. H. HARLEY Has opened for the season his usual splendid assortment of FURS, Consisting of SABLES, H. B. MARTIN, STONE MARTIN, MINK MARTIN, ROYAL ERMINE, &c. Besides every other variety, suitable for LADIES' WEAR. His assortment of Furs for Trimmings is large and desirable. Also, a fine assortment of LADIES' AND GENT'S FUR GLOVES, SLEIGH & LAP ROBES, &c. All the above articles are made in the best style and warranted. FURS REFINISHED IN THE BEST MANNER. J. H. HARLEY, No. 84 John-st., New-York.

LADIES' FANCY FURS! BULPIN'S NEW STOCK FOR THE APPROACHING SEASON IS NOW READY, And comprises a most superb assortment of every fashionable garment, viz.: Victorines, Tippets, Riding Boas, Capes, Cloaks, Cardinals, Muffs and Cuffs in Russian and Hudson's Bay Sables, Stone Marten, Mink, Squirrel, Ermine, Genet, Chinchilla, Brown Marten, &c., &c., all newly manufactured of choice and well seasoned skins, and at extremely moderate prices. GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

HOUSES, &c. WANTED.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.—The Society for promoting the Gospel among Seamen in the Port of New-York, invite proposals for the sale of a plot of ground, in the bounds of the East River, Oliver-st., East Broadway and Pike-st., of dimensions suitable for an edifice for the Mariners' Church, late of Roosevelt-st., with sufficient room adjoining for light and air, and separation from neighboring buildings, and for a Parsonage; say about one hundred (100) feet square, or if on a corner, eighty (80) by one hundred (100) feet. Address by letter, containing a description of the property and the price, to JACOB L. BALDWIN, Insurance Building, No. 51 Wall-st.

HOUSE WANTED.—A genteel house, from Nov. 1 till May next, located in a pleasant neighborhood, between Amity and 23d-sts., and within the range of Lexington-av. and 6th av. Rent, $700 to $800 per annum. Address BOWEN, New-York Post-Office.

COTTAGE HOUSE WANTED IN WILLIAMSBURG IMMEDIATELY—South of Grand-st., near Peck-slip Ferry. Address JOHN DEAN, No. 38 Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

A CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT LOST FOR $1,000—Issued by the Irving Bank of this City to the order of RICHARD GEE, and by him to PRATT, HANVEY & CO., and also the following endorsements: Pay P. M. Bryson, Cashier, or order, F. W. Davis, Cashier, and marked received payment, P. M. Bryson, Cashier. The said certificate being lost and payment stopped, the public are cautioned not to negotiate the same. A suitable reward will be paid by returning it to the Irving or Phenix Bank. IRVING BANK, Sept. 30, 1854.

$500 REWARD.—The store of the undersigned was broken open on Thursday evening, the 28th inst., between 6 and 7 o'clock, and goods to the amount of $2,500 stolen therefrom. As follows: Twenty pieces silk vestings figured and checked, assorted colors, also about twenty pieces black Gros de Naples dress silks. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of said goods, or in proportion to the amount returned and no questions asked. By HUBY & GALTIER, No. 43 John-st., 2d floor.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital $200,000.—Office, No. 6 Broad-st., New-York. This Company insures Dwelling-houses, Household Furniture, and all kinds of Buildings, Merchandise, Vessels in port, and other property, against loss by Fire. GEORGE S. DOUGHTY, President. [illegible], Vice-President. [illegible], Secretary. DIRECTORS. [illegible]

WHITE MARBLE FRONT HOUSE FOR SALE CHEAP.—[illegible]

FOR KANSAS.—Another train will be sent by the Kansas League on TUESDAY, Oct. [illegible]

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable young women, Protestants, one to do the cooking, washing and ironing or general housework; is a good baker; the other for chamber work and waiting, or fine washing and ironing, or take care of children. Can give best of reference. Wages not so much an object as a comfortable home. To be seen [illegible] at No. [illegible] 7th-av.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a Protestant young woman as seamstress, and to attend an elderly lady. She would read and write for her, having received a good education; or would take the entire charge of young children were their mother unable to attend to them, having filled a situation similar for five years. Address, by letter, E. M. M., at this Office.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable girl a situation in a small private family to cook, wash and iron, or do general housework; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 228 17th-st., between 8th and 9th-avs., back room, first floor. Can be seen for two days. Good reference given.

SITUATION WANTED.—A highly respectable woman wishes for an engagement as cook; would have no objection to undertake the housekeeping of a respectable family. Understands pastries and all kinds of sweetmeats. Can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 88 Prince-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two experienced young women, one as first-class cook in some respectable, private family; would have no objection to assist in the washing; the other as chambermaid and seamstress or laundress. Both can produce the best of City reference. Please call at No. 73 West 15th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable young women; one as professed meat and pastry cook; can be highly recommended from her last place; the other as chambermaid and waiter, and nurse and seamstress; can do fine washing and ironing; will do all in their power to please. Apply at No. 261.

SITUATION WANTED—By a most respectable woman, with the best of reference, either as laundress or chambermaid, and to do the fine washing and ironing. Is sober, honest, and of good disposition. Can be seen at Mrs. GREER'S Domestic Agency, No. 712 Broadway, until engaged.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—[illegible] of all kinds may be [illegible] American and Foreign Emigrant [illegible] Society, No. 27 Greenwich[illegible] of Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—[illegible] women of much experience [illegible] as chambermaid and fine laundress or as chambermaid and waiter by a very competent girl. Both can be well recommended. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very competent woman, as cook, washer and ironer or would do housework, in either city or country—the latter preferred. Is a very good baker and milker. Will be found willing and obliging. Call at No. 94 3d-av., new No. 78.

SITUATION WANTED—As chambermaid and fine laundress, or as chambermaid and seamstress or as waitress in a private family, by a very competent girl with good City reference. Call at No. 22 Waverley-place, the residence of her late employer.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant Young Woman, as chambermaid, or to take care of children and do plain sewing. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 213 Mott-st., second floor.

SITUATION WANTED—As cook, by a respectable young woman, who thoroughly understands her business, and can be well recommended by some of the first families of the City. Address MARY, No. 164 5th-av.

SERVANTS WANTED—At No. 204 Broadway, (basement) teachers, clerks, porters, coachmen, barkeepers, waiters, men on railroads and steamers, and boys for trades. Also, cooks, chambermaids and scrubbing girls. No charge for females until places are procured. DREYER & KAUFMAN, Agents.

SERVANTS—Scotch, English, Irish, German and American girls to cook, wash and iron; chambermaids, nurses, &c.; also, farmers, gardeners, and coachmen may be engaged at the office, No. 4 East Broadway, corner of Chatham-square.

SERVANTS—A great number of servant girls, well recommended, are now at C. MASON'S Offices, No. 14 Sixth-avenue and No. 143 Bowery, wanting employment. Terms, yearly subscription 50 cents, otherwise 25 cents.

BEST SERVANTS—First class Scotch and English cooks, chambermaids and seamstresses, German servants, dressmakers, girls for stores, Protestant and other help for every kind of work—all respectable and recommended—in great choice at MORRIS & COHNERT'S well known establishment, No. 257 Broadway, corner Reade-st., under the Irving House. German and French waiters, porters, farmers, &c., at this office, and at the branch office, No. 182 Greenwich-st.

COMPANION—A young lady of agreeable manners, and well connected, to an elderly lady or invalid. Compensation not so much an object as a pleasant home for the Winter. References of unexceptionable character. For further information please address COMPANION, General Post-Office, ladies' window.

WAITER WANTED—A white man waiter, who perfectly understands his business, and can bring the best of recommendations from his last employers. Apply at No. 10 East 16th-st., this (Monday) morning, between the hours of 8 and 10.

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THE LOST ISLAND.
A DAY IN A LUNATIC ASYLUM.
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STUDENT LIFE IN PARIS.
HOW MACKEREL ARE CAUGHT.
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MONTHLY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

United States: Elections in Vermont, North Carolina, and Maine—Anti-Nebraska, Whig, and Democratic Conventions in New-York—Whig and Free-Soil Conventions in Massachusetts—Correspondence between the United States and Great Britain on the Neutrality Question—Whig and Democratic Conventions in California—Chinese Fight—Affairs in Oregon—Neutrality of the Sandwich Islands—Annexation—Count Boulbon in Mexico—Insurrection in the South and on the Rio Grande—*Great Britain:* Debate on Canadian Affairs—New Copyright Decision—Cuban Slave-trade—Debate on the War—Mazzini, Garibaldi, and Kossuth on the Aspect of Affairs—Progress of the Spanish Revolution—Programme of the New Ministry in Greece—*The Eastern War:* Capture of Bomarsund—Cholera in the Allied Army—Defeat of the Turks in Asia—Diplomatic Correspondence between Austria and Russia—Present Position of Austria.

EDITOR'S TABLE. ARE WE ONE OR MANY?—Moral Aspect of the Question—Humanizing Effect of the Belief in Unity—Alexander von Humboldt—St. Paul on Mars Hill—The Athenian Claim to Native Athenianism—Absolute Equality of all Men—Consistent with the Political Relation—Idea of Brotherhood—Kindred Blood—Honor given to it in the Scriptures—We do not make enough of it—What constitutes Oneness of Nature—Mischiefs of the Doctrine of Diversity should it become popular—Man-Apes—Man-Kangaroos—Anglo-Saxons and Celts—Outline of the Moral Argument.

EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR. Our Chair in the Drouth—Sympathies—Dry for Burning—The Millerites—Chaos and Cabbages—Money tight—Aminta Jane—Economizing—Expensively Educated—Spiritual Drouth—Grisi and Mario—Norma, Lucia, Lucrezia—The Mythic Mrs. Coutts—Grisi and Rachel—Time works Changes—Mr. Ruskin and Claude—Joy in the Beautiful—Criticism a Sea—Garden and Chloroform—The Hero on the Treadmill—The French Mother—A Debt of Conscience—Mons. Méry the Rain-Maker—A Broadway Sudge[?]—The Crimea—How one feels after shooting a Man—A Tale of Crime.

EDITOR'S DRAWER. October Fruits and Sights—Providing for a Schoolmaster—Mike Dodds and the bad Whisky—The Beard Movement—Ubiquity of the Yankee Flag—Ministerial Promptitude—The Newsboy on Bonaparte—"Sloshin' About"—Stoicism and Art—Captain Walker again—Major straightback and the Joker—Rise of General Whitehorn—A Young Native on his Dignity—Trusting in Providence—Adventure of a Tennessee Poet—A Lisp makes the Difference—A Judicial Question—Architectural Improvements—An Editor's Proof—The Bashful Irishman—The Ballet—The Mission of Little Children—Comforts of Age—Anecdote of Jarvis—Treating a Case actively—Adventure with a Lobster—The Frenchman's Cow in his Bar—Sinners Bursting—Nowadays—All Men Cowards in the Dark—A good Wife—A Sabbath well spent—Collecting from a Hard Case—Sharp Practice.

LITERARY NOTICES. *Books of the Month:* Captain Canot—Shakspeare's Scholar—Mrs. Stowe's Sunny Memories—[illegible] School for Politics—The Practical Draughtsman's Book of Industrial Design—Docharty's Arithmetic—[illegible] American Cottage Builder—Memories and Sermons of Joseph Harrington—Heppie's Notes of a Theological Student—Poems and Ballads by Gerald Massey—Willis' Famous Persons and Places—*Foreign Notices and Literary Intelligence: The Leader* on Comte, Miss Martineau, and John Chapman—Characteristics of Charles Lamb—The Golden Rule of Reviewing—[illegible]—*The Athenæum* on Bancroft's History—Mr. White's Volume of Shakspearian Criticism—American Artists at Rome—Sonnet to Miss Mitford by Lander.

THE FIVE SENSES. ILLUSTRATIONS—No. I. Seeing—No. II. Hearing—No. III. Smelling—No. IV. Tasting—No. V. Touching.

FASHIONS FOR OCTOBER. ILLUSTRATIONS (*Furnished by* BRODIE *in advance of their appearance.*)—Home Dress and Children's Costumes—Velvet Cloak—Cloth Cloak.

TERMS.—The Magazine may be obtained of Booksellers, Periodical Agents, or from the Publishers, at THREE DOLLARS a year, or TWENTY-FIVE CENTS a number. The Semi-annual Volumes, as completed, neatly bound in Cloth, are sold at TWO DOLLARS each, and Muslin Covers are furnished to those who wish to have their back numbers uniformly bound, at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS each. Eight Volumes are now ready, bound. HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers.

D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, *PUBLISH ON FRIDAY,* A COMPLETE TREATISE ON ARTIFICIAL FISH-BREEDING! Including the Reports on the subject made to the French Academy and the French Government, and particulars of the discovery as pursued in England. Translated and Edited by W. H. FRY. ILLUSTRATED WITH ENGRAVINGS. 1 vol. 12mo., cloth, price 75 cents.

Extract from Preface. The discovery of artificial fish-culture, claims to show how, at little care and little cost, barren or impoverished streams may be stocked to an unlimited extent with the rarest and most valuable breeds of fish, from eggs artificially procured, impregnated and hatched.

ON SATURDAY. THE WORLD IN THE MIDDLE AGES. *AN HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY,* With accounts of the Origin and Development, the Institutions and Literature, the Manners and Customs of the Nations in Europe, Western Asia and Northern Africa, from the close of the Fourth to the Middle of the Fifth Century. BY ADOLPHUS LOUIS KOEPPEN, Professor of History and German Literature in Franklin and Marshall College, Pennsylvania. Accompanied by complete Historical and Geographical Indexes and Six Colored Maps, from the Historical Atlas of CHARLES SPRUNER, LL. D., Captain of the Engineers in the Kingdom of Bavaria. One folio volume, half morocco, price $4 50, or 2 vols. 12mo. without maps, price $2.

Extract of a letter from Prof. Geo. Ticknor to Prof. Koeppen. I received yesterday, a copy of the folio edition of your Historical Geography of the Middle Ages. The Maps of the Geography are very striking, and of such obvious utility, that I cannot but believe they will insure the success of the work and lead to a demand for its continuation to the present time. Of the text I have read little. But the parts to which I have referred, because I was familiar with them, are accurate, judicious and satisfactory. The whole involves an enormous amount of labor, and what I look upon as of no little consequence; it is rendered easily acceptable by your excellent and careful index. I congratulate you very sincerely on having brought out a work which does you so much honor as a scholar.

NEW LATIN SCHOOL BOOK. D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, *PUBLISH THIS DAY,* QUINTUS CURTIUS RUFUS' LIFE AND EXPLOITS OF ALEXANDER THE GREAT. Edited and Illustrated with ENGLISH NOTES. By WM. HENRY CROSBY. 1 vol. 12mo. Price $1.

Extracted from the Preface. It is an undoubted, though unaccountable fact, that QUINTUS CURTIUS' *History of the Exploits of Alexander the Great* is a work almost unheard of in the Academies and Colleges of the United States, while in England and more especially on the Continent, it holds a high place in the estimation of classical instructors. The interesting character of its subject, the elegance of its style, and the pureness of its moral sentiments, ought surely to place it on an elevation as high, if not higher, than the Commentaries of Cæsar, or the Histories of Sallust. The editor would remark that he puts forth this edition of QUINTUS CURTIUS with all confidence, that, if a writer so interesting in his subject, and so captivating in his style, shall once gain a foothold in our American course of classical study, his own merits will suffice to retain him there.

NOW READY, *THE EIGHTH EDITION OF* CAPTAIN CANOT; OR, TWENTY YEARS OF AN AFRICAN SLAVER. Edited by BRANTZ MAYER. 1 vol. 12mo., with eight illustrations. Price $1 25. This remarkable book has received the warm commendations of the press throughout the country. The extraordinary adventures of which Canot was the hero, has made his name as familiar as the imaginary character of Robinson Crusoe. D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers, Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

BOHN'S LIBRARIES FOR SEPTEMBER. *THIS DAY RECEIVED.* I. XENOPHON'S ANABASIS; OR, EXPEDITION OF CYRUS, AND MEMORABILIA OR MEMOIRS OF SOCRATES. Translated with Notes, Commentary, &c. By Rev. J. WATSON. 1 vol. (Classical Library.) II. PRIOR'S LIFE OF BURKE. New edition, revised, with fine Portrait. 1 vol. (British Classics.) III. CHARLES LAMB'S SPECIMENS OF THE ELIZABETHAN DRAMATISTS. New edition. 1 vol. (Antiquarian Library.) IV. THE WORKS OF PHILO JUDÆUS. Now first translated from the Greek. Vol. 1. (Ecclesiastical Library.) V. COWPER'S COMPLETE WORKS. By SOUTHEY. With Memoirs, Correspondence, Translations, &c., and 50 fine Plates. Vol. 5. (Standard Library.) For sale by BANGS, BROTHER & CO., No. 13 Park-row.

PUBLISHED THIS MORNING. THE PRACTICAL MECHANIC'S JOURNAL for October. No. VI, vol. 7. Terms: Single numbers, 25 cents; by the year, $3. Volumes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, bound in cloth. Price $3 50 per volume. *From the New-York Express.* The leading periodical of its kind in the world. It is full of fine engravings and wood-cuts and contains a mass of interesting information for the man of practical science and the working operator in the mechanic arts. Published by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway, under American Museum. And for sale by all Booksellers.

BLANK BOOKS, PAPER AND STATIONERY—Every style at low prices. Books made to pattern. Diaries for 1855, Copying Presses, &c. Country trade supplied. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders, No. 77 Maiden-lane.

HOTELS.

NEW OPENING. TURKISH BAZAAR, NO. 663 BROADWAY.

EAGLE HOTEL, corner of Frankfort and William-streets, only one block from the City-Hall, containing 250 excellent Lodging Rooms, where gentlemen can have single Rooms, at 25 cents per night, or secure rooms on favorable terms for the Winter.

LODGINGS.—MANHATTAN HOUSE.—Nos. 27 and 29 Centre-st., near the Park. Strangers will do well to call at this new establishment and examine the superior accommodations before engaging elsewhere. Terms 25 cents per night.

AMUSEMENTS.

CRYSTAL PALACE, Reservoir-square.—The Crystal Palace will be OPEN EVERY DAY until Nov. 1, and on the evenings of Oct. 3, 4, 5 and 6. Those who wish to see the Palace in a BLAZE OF LIGHT, must avail themselves of this opportunity. Music EVERY EVENING by DODWORTH'S or STRATTON'S BAND. A line of stages will run down from the Crystal Palace to the grounds of the State Fair and back, during the continuance of the Fair. Admission 25 cents. Children half price. JOHN H. WHITE, President.

CASTLE GARDEN TO LET FOR THE ENTIRE MONTH OF OCTOBER.—This favorite and magnificent place of amusement will be let for concerts, moral entertainments, balls, or public meetings, by the night, week, or for the entire month. Apply to H. B. CONKLIN, at the Garden, or to E. C. STUART, at the Academy of Music, 14th-st., from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M.

GREAT FAIR OF THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY AND AMERICAN INSTITUTE, [illegible].—This great exhibition will open to the public on TUESDAY, October 3. MONDAY being the last day, exhibitors are desired to have their articles on the ground. TUESDAY will be devoted to the completion of the arrangements and preparations for the Judges. WEDNESDAY, 4th.—The Judges will commence their examination; and a favorable opportunity will be furnished to visitors to examine the exhibition during the day. THURSDAY, 5th.—The Cattle and Horses will be displayed in the rings for the examination of the Judges, and Horse Hall will be opened to all visitors. A commodious stand has been erected near the Circle for the Trial of Horses, which will accommodate several hundred and will be a pleasant resort. The Plowing and Spading Matches will take place at Morrisania, at 11 o'clock, A. M. FRIDAY, 6th.—The Trial of Horses in the ring will be continued and an exhibition of all the prize animals will take place. The address by the Hon. JOHN P. HALE will be delivered at 2 o'clock, P. M., under the large tent upon the grounds. Premiums will be awarded after the address. The grounds will be open to the public at 9 o'clock, A. M., each day. Members' tickets $1. Single admission 25 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—14th-st., Union square.—Mr. HACKETT respectfully announces to the public the opening of this new and splendid edifice, constructed under the superintendence and from the designs of the distinguished architect, Mr. SAELTZER, for a short operatic season, with MADAME GRISI AND SIGNOR MARIO, supported by his troupe, which has given such satisfaction the last few weeks at Castle Garden. MONDAY, Oct. 2, will be performed Bellini's Opera of NORMA. Principal characters by Madame GRISI, Signor SUSINI, Signor MARIO, Signor PATTI, Signorina DONOVANI, Signora MORRA. The decorations of the Auditorium, including the dome, the drop curtain, the scenery and machinery of the stage are by Signor ALLEGRI and assistants. PRICES OF ADMISSION WILL BE: Parquet and Boxes......$2 00. Amphitheatre......50 cents. Private and Proscenium Boxes, according to locality and capacity, from $12 to $40 each. The Box Office on Irving-place will be opened on MONDAY MORNING, at 9 o'clock, and remain open daily till 5 P. M., where tickets and places can be secured without additional charge, and also at WM. HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway, and VAN NORDEN & KING'S, No. 45 Wall-st. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; performance will commence at 7½ o'clock. Carriages will set down in Irving-place, entering from 14th-st. and take up in reverse order. The [illegible] and 4th-av. cars and Bowery and Broadway stages all set down passengers near the Academy.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—FOURTEENTH-ST. UNION-SQUARE. Mr. HACKETT respectfully announces to the public the opening of this new and splendid edifice, for a short operatic season, with MADAME GRISI AND SIGNOR MARIO, Supported by his Troupe which has given such satisfaction the last few weeks at Castle Garden. MONDAY, Oct. 2, will be performed Bellini's Opera of NORMA. Principal characters by Madame GRISI, Signor MARIO, Signorina DONOVANI, Signor SUSINI, Signor PATTI, Signorina MORRA. Prices of admission will be: Parquet and Boxes......$2 00. Amphitheatre......50. Private and Proscenium Boxes, according to locality and capacity, from $12 to $40 each. The Box Office on Irving-place will be opened on MONDAY MORNING, at 9 o'clock, and remain open daily till 5 P. M., where tickets and places can be secured without additional charge; and also at WM. HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway; and VAN NORDEN & KING'S, No. 45 Wall-st. Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Performance will commence at 7½ o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 50 cents to all parts; Private Boxes, $5; Orchestra Seats, $1. On MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 2, The excitement continues unabated to see THE WONDERFUL RAVELS in the new Pantomime, by Jerome Ravel, of ASPHODEL, OR THE MAGIC PEN, already witnessed by 30,000 PERSONS, who have pronounced it to be the greatest Pantomimic production of the age. Reengagement of the great Russian artist, M'LLE VECA MATHIAS, who will appear in the grand Spanish Divertissement LA PERLE D'ANDALUSIE. To commence with LA FETE CHAMPETRE.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—BROADWAY.—HENRY WILLARD, Proprietor.—Prices of Admission: Dress Circle and Parquette, 50 cents; Family Circle and Upper Boxes, 25 cents; Private Boxes, $5; [illegible] Orchestra Stalls, $1. THIS EVENING, will be performed the Play of MABEL, OR THE FATAL MASK. Isabel......Miss J. Dean | Rochester......Mr. [illegible]. To conclude with BETSY BAKER.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee.—Doors open at 7 o'clock, and the performance commences precisely at 7½. Boxes and Parquette, 50 cents; Family Circle and Upper Tier, 25 cents; Private Boxes, $6 and $5. MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 2, Will be performed the Tragedy of METAMORA. Metamora......Mr. Forrest | Nahmeokee......Mme. Ponisi. To conclude with the Farce of A HOPELESS PASSION.

BURTON'S—CHAMBERS ST.—MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 2, 1854, first night of a new Farce, called THE MOUSTACHE MANIA. By Mr. T. Johnston, Mr. Andrews, Mr. Moore, Mr. Holman, Miss Burton and Miss Kate Saxon. The original American Comedy of NOW-A-DAYS, Nightly increasing in popularity. Mr. Burton, Mr. Jordan, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Marchant, Miss Raymond, Mrs. Burton, Mrs. Hughes, &c., will appear. And the laughable Farce of THE FILLIBUSTER, With Mr. Burton in the principal character.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Doors open at 6½ o'clock, curtain will rise at 7½. Dress Circle and Parquet 50 cents; Second Tier, 25 cents; Orchestra Stalls, $1; Private Boxes, $6 and $5. MONDAY, Oct. 2, will be presented the Drama of the RENT DAY. Martin Heywood, Wallack | Rachel Heywood, Mrs. Conway. After which, Mr. Brougham's comedy of MY COUSIN GERMAN. Baron Stuffenback, Mr. Blake | Angela......Mrs. Stephens.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Admission: Dress Circle and Upper Boxes, 25 cents; Pit 12½ cents; Orchestra Chairs 50 cents; Private Boxes $5; Single passage to Private Box, $1; Balcony Box 50. THIS EVENING, Oct. 2, the Entertainments will commence with the Drama of the KING'S JESTER. Triboulet......Mr. J. R. Scott | Blanche......Mrs. H. F. Nichols. To be followed by the Drama of FASHION AND FAMINE. The whole to conclude with the MAGIC ROSE.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—MONDAY, Oct. 2, in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the entirely new and thrilling Drama, now being witnessed by delighted multitudes, entitled EUSTACHE! with Mr. C. W. Clarke as Eustache, Mr. Hadaway as Poulet, Miss Mestayer as Louise, &c. In the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, Songs, Dances, and the new piece called THE VILLAGE PROFLIGATE. The living RHINOCEROS—the great AFRICAN BOA CONSTRICTOR, 30 feet long, the HAPPY FAMILY, and all the curiosities, can be seen without extra charge. Admittance 25 cents; children under ten, 12½ cents.

DR. ABBOTT'S EGYPTIAN MUSEUM—No. 659 BROADWAY—The most attractive and instructive Exhibition in the City, contains, in addition to upwards of 1,000 other objects, THREE MUMMIES OF THE SACRED BULL, (Apis,) more than 3,000 years old—the only specimens ever exhibited. Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

GEO. CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS, No. 444 Broadway, between Howard and Grand-sts.—H. WOOD, Business Manager; GEORGE CHRISTY, Stage Manager. For THIS EVENING and EVERY NIGHT during the week. Negro Minstrelsy, Fancy and Comic Dances, Burlesque Operas, &c., &c. An entire change of programme every evening. Doors open at 6½; commence at 7½ o'clock.

WOOD'S ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, AT MECHANICS' HALL, NO. 472 BROADWAY. H. WOOD......Business Manager, &c. PROGRAMME FOR THIS EVENING: Ethiopian Minstrelsy; Negro Jigs and Fancy Dances; Ballads; Banjo, Guitar and Violin Solos. Concluding with a very laughable After Part, in which the inimitable BIRCH will appear. Doors open at 6½; commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

BUCKLEY'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA-HOUSE, No. 539 Broadway.—MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 2, and EVERY EVENING during the week, by special request, will be produced the Grand Burlesque on the Fairy Opera of CINDERELLA, in four acts, with the most magnificent scenery, costly dresses, &c., &c., "and a most effective cast." Concert commences at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents; reserved seats 50 cents. NOTICE.—On MONDAY EVENING NEXT, Oct. 9 will be produced a grand new Burlesque on the Opera of FRA DIAVOLO.

TO PIGEON SHOOTERS.—A match will come off on MONDAY, Oct. 2, between OLD HARRY and GEO. SUTTON, for Fifty Dollars a side. Immediately after, a second match will come off between JOHN WILKINSON and GEO. SUTTON for Thirty Dollars a side. Shooting will commence precisely at 12 o'clock. Plenty of Pigeons for private parties. HENRY RUSSELL, GEO. SUTTON. JOHN WILKINSON, GEO. SUTTON.

THE BRYAN GALLERY OF CHRISTIAN ART.—A collection, the most complete ever made by one person, of authentic Pictures, by Guido de Sienna (A. D. 1221,) Cimabue, Giotti, Massaci, Perugini, Leonardo da Vinci, Raphael, Correggio, Titian, Domenichino, Salvator Rosa, Velasquez, Murillo, Rubens, Van Dyke, Teniers, Lely, Rembrandt, Ostade, Ruysdael, Poussin, Claude Lorraine, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Hogarth, West, Greuze, and Horace Vernet. No. 348 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

DO YOU WANT WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES?—Well, then, use my Onguent; it will force them to grow strong and thick in six weeks, and will not stain or injure the skin. [illegible] truth. $1 per bottle, sent to any part of the country. Sold by R. G. GRAHAM, No. 47 Ann-st., and all druggists; Brooklyn, Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st.

WINDMILL.—Just what the civilized world have looked for so many centuries, HALLADAY'S SELF-REGULATING WINDMILL, will be on exhibition at the State Fair, Philadelphia, Sept. 27 to 29, New-York, Oct. 3 to 6, New-Haven, Oct. 10 to 13. HALLADAY, McCRAY & CO., Ellington, Conn.

TO PRINTERS.—The subscribers are agents for the sale of SUPERIOR PRINTING INKS, manufactured by Parsons, Fletcher & Co., London, and keep on hand the finest qualities of Wood-cut and Colored Inks. R. HOE & CO., Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st.

COMMENCEMENT.

Annual Commencement of Burlington, N. J., College.

Baccalaureate Address by Bishop Doane—Conferring of Degrees—Dinner, &c.

The Annual Commencement took place yesterday, with the usual ceremonies, at Burlington College, of which Rev. Dr. Doane, Bishop of New-Jersey, is the President.

The friends of the Institution, with resident citizens of Burlington and those from abroad, were present in large numbers. Among others we noticed the presence of Gov. Price, of New-Jersey. The General Study of the College had been decorated and festooned with evergreens for the occasion. Over the platform were suspended the stripes and stars, which formed a rich and attractive drapery. In the rear of the President's chair was a beautiful flag, emblematical of the union of the good Christian and good citizen, which had been made by the young ladies of St. Mary's Hall and presented to the students of the College a few days previous to the Commencement.

An excellent Band from Philadelphia had been engaged for the occasion.

At 10 o'clock the doors of the General Study were thrown open and the procession entered.

The platform was occupied by the Faculty of the College, the Clergy, the Alumni and several distinguished invited guests from abroad.

The President announced the Latin Salutatory, which was delivered by Mr. William Vanderpool, of Newark, N. J.

The interrogatory, *Quæ regio terris nostri non plena laboris?* formed the subject of the Oration.

The German oration was delivered by Mr. F. W. Alexander, of Baltimore. The subject was *Die welt ruft uns.*

Mr. A. Montgomerie King, of Newark, delivered an excellent English oration. He took for his text, the words of Galileo before the Romish Inquisition.

The Spanish oration was delivered by Mr. P. Voorhees Finch, of Shrewsbury, N. J. The theme was "Biographies."

Mr. G. H. McLaughlin, of Georgia, delivered the Italian oration. The subject was *La voce del tempo.*

Mr. H. O. Claggett, of Leesburg, Va., delivered an oration upon the subject of the importance of a knowledge of Classic Literature. He adverted to the fact of the Greek language being the fountain from which, either directly or indirectly, all improvements in other languages had been derived. The orator passed a high encomium upon the Grecian philosophers, and traced the existence of their ideas in modern institutions.

Mr. F. W. Alexander read a Poem upon England, which possessed considerable merit.

Mr. P. V. Finch delivered an oration upon "The Power of Language." The classical style of its composition was its chief merit.

Mr. H. O. Claggett delivered an oration which was replete with interesting recitals of the history of the Olympian games.

Mr. William Vanderpool delivered an oration in French, upon the subject of "*La Guillotine.*" He spoke of the French Revolution, the Reign of Terror and the reaction, as being the culmination of the false philosophies of Voltaire and other infidel writers.

The Valedictory Oration was delivered by Mr. G. H. McLaughlin. It was an able effort, and in some portions very feeling and impressive.

At the conclusion of the Valedictory, the members of the Sixth Form were invested with their Collegiate robes.

The assembly then formed in procession and moved to the new St. Mary's Church, dedicated during the last month.

THE CEREMONIES IN THE CHURCH.

The Bidding prayer was read by Rev. Wm. T. Johnston, of Freehold, after which the Litany by Rev. Wm. C. Doane.

The Choir then chanted the 150th Psalm.

The Right Rev. President proceeded then to deliver the Baccalaureate Address. The address was ably written. It asserted that education was a divine thing. It was the rescue and restoration of an immortal and fallen nation. It contemplated its redemption first; then its renewal in the divine image; then its reunion with God. Its stand point was the cross; the channel of its influence was the church; its agent was the holy spirit. It was from God, through God and for God. The following propositions were aimed to be established in the address: 1st. The authority to educate a human soul must come from God. 2d. The means to educate the human soul must come from God. 3d. The motive to educate a human soul is that it may be fitted for God.

The President proceeded to confer the degree of Bachelor of Arts upon the following gentlemen—members of the Senior Class—in accordance with the customary usages:

Wm. Vanderpool, F. W. Alexander, A. M. King, P. V. Finch, G. H. McLaughlin, H. O. Claggett.

The degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon the following gentlemen of Alumni of the College:

Rev. W. T. Johnson, Robert Chetwood, Christopher W. Smith.

The Honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon Rev. Julius D. Rose, of Newark; Prof. Cox, of Burlington College; Prof. Batchelor, of Burlington College; Rev. Alexis J. DePuy, of Wilmington, Del.; George Henry Clay, of Pottsville.

The Sacrament of the Holy Communion was afterwards administered by Bishop Doane.

When the sacrament had been partaken of, the assembly was dismissed to reassemble in the General Study to partake of

THE DINNER.

About 300 persons, invited guests, professors and students, took positions at the table. The President presided. At his right was seated Gov. Price.

After the repast had been duly discussed, several impromptu toasts and sentiments were offered and responded to. Remarks were made by Bishop Doane, Gov. Price, J. J. Chetwood, Esq., of Elizabethtown, N. J., and others.

At 5½ o'clock the company rose.

Missionary Meeting.

West Meriden, Conn., Friday, Sept. 29, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The Resolutions before the *American Missionary Association*, already alluded to, were discussed very fully during the afternoon of yesterday. A substitute was offered to the second resolution, with regard to the A. B. C. F. M., but, after a long debate, was withdrawn, and the original resolution reported by the Committee was unanimously adopted. The following are the resolutions adopted:

Resolved, That the success that has attended the operations of the Association from its commencement, calls for our gratitude to the Great Head of the Church, and should encourage us in prosecuting the important work committed to our hands.

Resolved, That we rejoice and express our thanks to Almighty God, in view of the action of the American Board, recently taken in Hartford, in freely discussing the subject of Slavery, in adopting the Anti-Slavery sentiments of Mr. Treat's letter of 1848, and in resolving to disregard the recent enactments of the Choctaw Nation relating to the instruction of Slaves and their children, and we ardently hope and sincerely pray, that the time may soon come when they will withdraw all support from Slavery, by excluding Slaveholders from the Mission Churches.

Resolved, That in view of the condition of the Church, with reference to American Slavery, the religion of Christ, as well as consistency of character, requires of Christian Abolitionists to be as circumspect in their religious as in their political action, lest it be truthfully said that they prize politics more than Christianity.

Resolved, That the providence of God in opening the way before our missionaries into the interior of Africa, and inclining the hearts of so many of its rulers to desire the establishment of missions among them, viewed in connection with the spiritual blessings granted to the agencies already employed, these should be regarded as his call upon Christians to increase their efforts for the evangelization of that Continent.

Resolved, That the success with which the great head of the Church has crowned the missions among the emancipated people of Jamaica, should encourage the Executive Committee to make vigorous efforts to supply that mission with the increased number of Missionaries and teachers now needed.

Resolved, That the success of Colportage in Kentucky, in connection with the circulation of the Bible among the slaves, and the formation of Churches in the Slave States, that hold no communion with slaveholders, under the direction of this Association, afford evidence of the Divine favor and indicate the duty of greatly increasing the number and efficiency of those who are so earnestly and successfully laboring in such fields.

Resolved, That it is the solemn duty of the friends of Missions, immediately to avail themselves of the openings providentially existing for the introduction of the Gospel, and the promotion of temperance and freedom in the three States, and the New Territories, and, that it be recommended to Christians to encourage emigration to Kansas and Nebraska, to supply the means for the support of Missionaries, and to induce the establishment thereby of Missionary Colonies, in which Christians shall associate as Churches with Ministers of their own selection.

Resolved, That, while the field is the world, and our foreign missions should be fully sustained and rapidly enlarged, home missions should also be greatly increased and vigorously supported, both for the salvation of our country and as a means of preparing it to be an instrumentality in the conversion of the world.

Resolved, That it is important to awaken in the prosecution of our work that there be a great increase of missionary spirit in the hearts of Christians, and that we therefore exhort all who cooperate with us, to consecrate themselves, their property, and their children fully to God and that with renewed earnestness, supplicate the outpouring of the Holy Spirit upon the Churches of home and the *Missions abroad.*

Resolved, That in view of the great work still to be done in the enlightenment of public sentiment, *the more thorough reformation of Missionary Boards*, and the openings for Missionary work at home and abroad, the *friends of Bible Missions* are earnestly invited to increase their contributions to this Association, that its Missions may be adequately sustained and greatly multiplied.

Hon. Wm. Jackson, of Mass., declined a reelection as President of the Association for reasons assigned, but expressed his continued and hearty interest in the Association. The Committee on Nominations made their report. The officers of the past year were generally reelected. Mr. Jackson was elected Vice President, and Hon. Lawrence Brainard, of Vermont, President.

In the evening, seven or eight short addresses were made by the Secretaries and returned missionaries. The money received during the sessions amounted to upwards of one thousand dollars.

In conclusion of the session the Missionary Hymn was sung by the choir and congregation, and the members and friends of the Association separated highly gratified with the hospitality of the inhabitants, the *harmonious proceedings of the meeting*, and the prospects of usefulness before the Society.

A Visitor.

Emigration into Kansas.—We learn from a gentleman who has just returned to this city from Kansas, where he has been ever since the passage of the Territorial Government bill, that, so far, no Slaves have been carried into the Territory, though many Arkansas and Missouri Slave-holders and other Southern States citizens have taken up "claims" there. Up to a very recent period the Southern settlers greatly outnumbered those from Northern States who were going in there. Now, however, the tide seems to have changed. According to the views of this intelligent and usually well-informed gentleman, ere the next Presidential election comes off, Kansas will have formed her State Constitution, and will be knocking at the door of Congress for admission into the Union as a State.—*Washington Star, Sept. 27.*

Exports from the Port of New-York.

Exclusive of Specie, to Foreign Ports, for the week ending Sept. 29, and compared with the corresponding week of last year:

FLOUR.

	Bbls. 1853.	Value.	Bbls. 1854.	Value.
Liverpool	7,001	$44,332	6	75
London	2,395	15,570	—	—
Bordeaux	1,804	12,743	—	—
Havre	4,121	28,176	—	—
Marseilles	8,064	60,021	—	—
Antwerp	941	5,387	—	—
Africa	65	396	160	1,568
Australia	—	—	1,384	14,550
New-Granada	285	2,120	—	—
Venezuela	1,425	9,096	460	2,901
Hayti	700	3,970	560	3,245
Dutch W. Indies	224	1,341	—	—
Danish West Indies	720	4,365	—	—
British West Indies	—	—	1,156	10,469
British Honduras	—	—	243	2,659
British N. America	8,948	57,590	1,436	23,978
Total for the week	37,868	$285,432	5,306	$59,432
Total 2d w'k Sept.	41,389	249,582	4,149	40,719
Total 3d w'k Sept.	48,913	297,656	2,970	36,988
Total 1st w'k Sept.	38,918	263,718	8,096	71,983
Total in August	129,414	750,930	23,130	186,407
Total in July	242,805	1,157,760	38,144	731,692
Total since July 1	538,290	$3,004,887	145,737	$1,143,489

WHEAT.

	Bush.	Value.	Bush.	Value.
Liverpool	183,308	$304,801	—	$—
London	12,300	18,420	—	—
Bordeaux	1,075	1,740	—	—
Havre	10,606	20,250	—	—
Marseilles	27,940	39,679	—	—
Antwerp	13,913	18,667	—	—
British N. America	3,468	5,961	—	—
Total for the week	252,790	$370,778	—	$—
Total 2d w'k Sept.	330,856	448,408	—	—
Total 3d w'k Sept.	125,467	166,219	—	—
Total 1st w'k Sept.	136,920	172,780	—	—
Total in August	396,676	501,487	65,101	107,621
Total in July	731,786	935,516	199,854	355,365
Total since July 1	2,068,500	$2,595,188	264,955	$462,986

COTTON.

	Bales.	Value.	Bales.	Value.
Liverpool	6,598	$347,496	4,184	$131,290
Antwerp	162	10,227	—	—
Trieste	236	16,596	—	—
Hamburg	151	6,241	—	—
Havre	—	—	258	14,000
Bremen	—	—	140	4,290
Total for the week	7,348	$380,554	4,581	$143,460
Total 2d week Sept.	10,513	536,748	4,103	167,036
Total 3d w'k Sept.	3,321	167,130	2,845	130,919
Total 1st week Sept.	4,479	241,861	7,426	230,111
Total in August	15,220	722,457	22,361	806,966
Total in July	31,204	1,526,685	35,965	1,366,590
Total since 1st July	73,108	$3,605,364	77,281	$2,174,018

CORN.

	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.
Liverpool	—	—	78,870	$65,114
Belfast	—	—	8,250	6,913
Havre	100	60	—	—
British W. Indies	—	—	315	208
British N. America	—	—	101	95
Total for the week	100	$69	87,845	$72,332
Total previously	43,145	63,441	363,363	302,390
Total since 1st July	43,245	$63,510	451,188	$374,722

CORN MEAL.

	Bbls. & hhds.	Value.	Bbls. & hhds.	Value.
Australia	—	$—	736	$3,037
New-Granada	25	116	—	—
Danish W. Indies	171	596	—	—
Dutch W. Indies	103	390	—	—
British W. Indies	—	—	578	3,087
British N. America	744	2,740	880	3,934
Total for the week	1,042	$3,644	2,157	$10,158
Total previously	8,818	27,319	10,251	42,377
Total since 1st July	9,860	$30,963	12,408	$52,535

BEEF.

	Bbls. & tcs.	Value.	Bbls. & tcs.	Value.
Liverpool	—	$—	8	$150
Glasgow	—	—	413	10,850
Marseilles	50	650	—	—
Africa	6	75	36	348
Hayti	5	80	—	—
Cuba	21	304	6	82
New-Granada	315	5,707	—	—
Dutch W. Indies	143	735	—	—
Danish W. Indies	6	90	—	—
British W. Indies	123	690	200	5,056
British Honduras	—	—	19	263
British N. America	10	100	45	675
Total for the week	706	$8,328	703	$16,865
Total previously	7,158	93,357	6,970	112,844
Total since 1st July	7,999	$101,685	7,703	$129,649

PORK.

	Bbls. & tcs.	Value.	Bbls. & tcs.	Value.
Liverpool	—	—	10	$142
Glasgow	—	—	65	760
Hamburg	—	—	100	1,150
Africa	10	$158	45	650
Cuba	6	70	—	—
Hayti	390	6,083	140	1,995
New-Granada	330	3,624	—	—
Danish West Indies	125	1,555	—	—
Dutch West Indies	20	191	—	—
British West Indies	20	330	325	7,617
British Honduras	—	—	144	2,098
British N. America	1,167	23,068	1,055	12,450
Total for the week	1,977	$35,382	1,881	$26,857
Total previously	14,597	382,791	87,267	343,504
Total since 1st July	16,574	$328,078	89,148	$370,361

RECAPITULATION.

	1853. Am't.	Value.	1854. Am't.	Value.
Flour, bbls	37,868	$285,432	5,306	$59,432
Wheat, bush	252,790	370,778	—	—
Cotton, bales	7,348	380,554	4,581	143,460
Corn, bush	100	69	87,845	72,338
Corn Meal, bbls&hhds.	1,042	3,644	2,157	10,158
Beef, bbls. & tcs.	706	8,328	703	16,865
Pork, bbls. & tcs.	1,977	35,382	1,881	26,857
Total Produce		$1,084,087		$329,504
Total Miscellaneous				488,353
Total Export for the week				$817,857
Total Previously				12,498,867
Total since 1st July				$13,346,734

Markets—*Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

Saturday, Sept. 30—6 P. M.

ASHES—Have been moderately dealt in, at $6 25 for Pearls, and $7 for Pots, ℔ 100 lbs., showing a uniform market.

COTTON—Messrs. Uhlhorn & Frederickson sum up this weeks business thus: "For the week ending to-day, *the operations are estimated at 4,000 bales*, and prices paid are more regular and slightly better than those of the previous week. Shippers are doing nothing, unless purchases can be made on a basis of 5¼d. ℔ lb. for strict Middling. The demand for the home trade continues moderate, but to their daily inquiry, aided by our decreasing stock, is to be attributed the firmness which holders display. The quantity on sale is small, and as purchases by ship samples of Cotton, to arrive obtain a slight advantage in price, much of the week's business consists of that character. With regard to the receipts and crop, we may remark that the receipts at the Southern ports, although retarded by the prevalence of the yellow fever, are greatly in excess of last year's, and the quality is still of a high grade. With the exception of some complaints from Mobile and Georgia, the crop prospects continue very favorable." The following are about the closing prices here:

	Uplands.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary to good, ℔ lb.	7½@8	7½@8	7½@8
Low Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Strict	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fair, ℔ lb.	Nominal.	Nominal.	Nominal.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands have not varied much. The home demand has continued good at full previous rates. The receipts have been light and the stock continues very limited for the season. Towards the close, buyers do not evince so much eagerness to purchase, as many of them think that, with the falling off in the inquiry to fill contracts, a reaction must take place in prices. The day's sales comprise 6,400 bbls. We quote:

Sour, ℔ bbl.	$6 25 @$6 50
Superfine, No. 2	6 25 @ 6 75
State, common brands	7 12½@ 7 25
State, straight brands	7 25 @ 7 37½
Favorite State	7 37½@ 7 50
Mixed Western	7 00 @ 7 12½
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	7 12½@ 7 25
Fancy Michigan	7 25 @ 7 37½
Common to good Ohio	7 12½@ 7 37½
Fancy Ohio	7 37½@ 7 50
Extra Ohio	7 50 @ 8 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	7 50 @ 9 00
Fancy Genesee	7 50 @ 7 75
Extra Genesee	8 00 @ 9 25

Canadian is unchanged; Southern is in fair request and firm, sales having been made to-day of 2,100 bbls. at $7 50@$8 for mixed to good, and $8@$8 75 for favorite to fancy and extra ℔ bbl. Rye Flour and Corn Meal remain as last noticed.

GRAIN—Wheat is dull, but firm. There is not a great deal offering. Only 500 bushels prime White Southern were sold to-day at $1 75. Rye is rarer and dearer; 500 bushels River brought $1 20. State and Western Oats are less active at 48c.@50c. ℔ bushel. Corn is more in demand, but at drooping prices; the day's business includes 74,000 bushels at 75c.@75½c. for Western mixed ℔ bushel.

GROCERIES—Coffee is scarce and quiet, but stiffly held. The estimated stock of Rio on hand is under 10,000 bags, and of other kinds but little is left. Including what Rio is here, there is supposed to be only 37,500 bags of it in the principal ports, against 240,000 bags at the same period last year. Sales were made to-day of 300 bbls. New-Orleans Molasses, at 26c. ℔ gallon; 100 hhds. *New-Orleans Sugar at 5¼c.@5¾c. 500 Cuba do. at 5¼c.@6¼c.*; and 500 boxes Brown Havana do. at 5⅛c.@6c. ℔ lb. This forenoon's Tea sale passed off in a satisfactory way. All the prime lots offered were purchased at firm prices. The catalogue embraced some lines of poor teas, which did not attract much notice.

HAY—River rules quiet and languid, at 80c.@85c. shipment, and 95c.@$1 for local use ℔ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Messrs. Lewis S. Morris & Co. have furnished us with the annexed summary of the business of the month ending this evening: "We reported that the stock on the 1st instant consisted of 1,531 bales undressed, and 1,287 bales dressed—in all, 2,818 bales. Since, the receipts have amounted to 1,123 bales undressed, and 1,467 bales dressed—in all, 2,590 bales American. The month's sales embrace 941 bales undressed, chiefly at $165@175; although lately some lots have commanded $180@$195, and $200, for an extra quality; with 1,616 bales dressed, mostly medium, at $220@$225, and $236, with some few parcels fine at $240@$245, and extra fine at $255@$275. About 300 bales dressed, ex. brig *A. M. Roberts*, sold at auction from $141@$161, cash, ℔ ton. The stock in first hands, at present, includes 1,713 bales undressed, and 1,136 bales dressed, together 2,850 bales American, held at $165@$200 for undressed; $220@$225 for medium, dressed; $245@$250 for fine, dressed; and $265@$275 for extra fine and choice, dressed, ℔ ton. About 100 tons Russian Hemp, and over 3,000 wire the do. Yarns were received at Boston during the month. The Yarns were sold for this market at 15c.@16¼c. ℔ lb.; *but the Hemp has been held above the views* of buyers without sales. Italian Hemp has been selling slowly from second hands at 16c. ℔ lb. Sales have been made of Sunn Hemp at 6¼c.@6½c. ℔ lb., the latter being the closing rate. We have received no Manilla Hemp this month, and by sales at 14c.@14¼c. ℔ lb., 6 months, our stock has been reduced to 2,850 bales. Of Jute Hemp there have been received 960 bales here, and 880 at Boston. This article has been pretty freely dealt in at $115@$120, 6 months' credit, ℔ ton.

HIDES—Mr. Hull informs us that, "with moderate arrivals and an increased demand from the trade, prices have ruled very firm, and transactions for the week have been quite extensive. As the sales have greatly exceeded the receipts, the stock on hand has considerably diminished. Importers are firm, and most of the late arrivals that have been landed have been sold at my quotations. Buyers for home consumption, however, pay present rates with great reluctance, and purchase only for their immediate wants. The stock will probably be still *further reduced* by shipments to Europe, as Hides can be purchased in this market at less rates than at any port there. Receipts of the week are 29,095 Hides, as follows: Per *Robert Wing*, from Buenos Ayres, 4,175 dry, and 2,000 salted; per *H. Nason*, Rio Grande, 5,080; per *Louretta*, Para, 1,864; per *Isla de Cuba, Africa*, 607; per *Conquest*, Barcelona, 4,000; per *Mozambique*, Mozambique, 2,385 salted hides; per *Wave*, St. Domingo, 567." Sales have been made during the week of 2,700 dry Buenos Ayres, 21½ lbs., at 19½c.; 1,570 do., 19@19½ lbs., at 19c.; 191 do., 21 lbs., at 18c., all 6 months, usual selection; 3,250 do., 23 lbs., at 18c. cash, less 2½ ℔ cent., (in bond, for export, less the duty;) 3,000 Montevideo, 20½ lbs., 18½c., 6 months, adding 6 months' interest; 5,000 Rio Grande, 20@21½ lbs. at 18c.; 1,000 do., 20½ lbs., (in bond, less the duty) at 18c., both 6 months; 9,900 Orinoco, 21 lbs., at 16c., 6 months, less 1 ℔ cent.; 5,170 do., 19@21 lbs., at 16c.; 1,020 Minas, 18 lbs., at 16c.; 1,100 inferior dry San Juan, 18 lbs., at 13c.; 1,846 dry Maracaibo, 22½ lbs. at 11@11½c.; 2,340 dry Central America, 18 lbs., at 14c., all 6 months, usual selections, ℔ lb. Also in Boston for this market, 1,000 dry Buenos Ayres, 21½ lbs., at 18c., six months, usual selection; 100 green salted Cape Good Hope, 52 lbs., and 1,700 dry Tampico, on private terms. The present stock of Ox and Cow comprises 220,503, and the following vessels are expected to arrive shortly at this port: The Lion, *from Buenos Ayres*, with 6,000 hides; the N. Hand, from Buenos Ayres, with 10,000 hides; the Nenuphar, from Vera Cruz, with 2,000 hides; the Angostura, *from Orinoco*, with 22,000 hides (*arrived*;) the Winthrop, from Savanilla, with 3,000 hides; the Cuidad Bolivar, *from St. Thomas*, with 10,000 hides, *salted Buenos Ayres*; the Ellen Morrison, *from Montevideo*, with 8,000 hides; and others.

HOPS—Now appear in rather better request at 37½c.@40c. ℔ lb.

LATHS—Eastern are selling slowly at $1 67½ ℔ thousand.

LEATHER—Mr. Hull remarks, that "the market has been very quiet, with but little animation and a moderate demand. The receipts and stock on hand continue light, and in view of the high comparative rates ruling for the raw material, most holders are firm in their prices. Light weights hemlock, of the common descriptions, are most abundant, while heavy still continues scarce. Sales amount to 48,755 sides, and the stock comprises 64,055 sides. Oak tanned remains without change in price, with a fair demand, and sales of the week foot up 7,577 sides, and 8,965 do. on hand.

I quote:

Oak Slaughter, good light	27c. @30c.
Oak Slaughter, good middle	28c. @29c.
Oak Slaughter, good heavy	28c. @29c.
Oak Slaughter, Spanish, good all weights	24c. @27c.
Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light	18c. @20c.
Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle	19½c.@20c.
Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good heavy	18c. @19½c.
Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light	17c. @18c.
Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good middle	17c. @18c.
Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy	16½c.@18c.
Hemlock, Orinoco, & B. A., damaged, all wts.	15c. @17c.
Hemlock, Orinoco, & B. A. poor, all weights	11c. @13c.
Hemlock, Slaughter, in rough	28c. @33c.

On six months' credit."

LIME—Rockland is without change,—being nominally quoted at 90c. for Common and $1 18 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

METALS—We have only to notice sales for the day, of 150 tons Scotch Pig Iron, in lots, at $35@$37 ℔ ton, usual credit; with 50 tons Spanish Lead at $6 31¼ ℔ 100 lbs.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin, Tar, and Crude Turpentine exhibit no essential variation; 100 bbls. Spirits Turpentine brought 50c. ℔ gallon.

OILS—Whale and Sperm are still unaltered. The transactions in other kinds embrace 150 baskets Olive at $3 50 each; with 10,000 gallons English Linseed at about 73c., cash; and small lots of American and English do., from store, at 74c.@76c. ℔ gallon, which denote an easier market.

PROVISIONS—Pork is very quiet and languid. This day's sales do not exceed 300 bbls. at $12 87½@$14 for Mess, and $11 75@$11 87½ for Prime ℔ bbl. At the close, Mess was freely offered at $13 75 ℔ bbl., but was not in demand at said figures. Cut Meats are unchanged. Lard is dull and declining. There were 350 bbls. good to prime brought 10¾c.@11c. ℔ lb. Beef is still inactive, but firm. Sales of 150 bbls. transpired to-day at $11@$11 25 for Country Mess; $14@$14 50 for City do.; $15@$15 50 for repacked Chicago do.; and $15 75@$16 for extra do. ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef and Beef Hams are unchanged. Butter is less inquired for at 12c.@17c. for Ohio; 18c.@21c. for Western New-York, and 22c.@25c. for Orange County, ℔ lb. Cheese is selling in lots at 8c.@10c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Has been actively inquired for during the week, both for home use and shipment. The very scanty supplies in the Southern markets, as well as in our own, and those in the vicinity,—together with the uncertainty as to when the new crop, which was so seriously damaged, while on the fields,—give holders the advantage, which many of them have used to put up prices. Yet even the high rates current at the close do not satisfy some owners, these being reluctant to sell now, as they calculate upon being able to do so at better terms later in the season. The week's sales reach 1,300 casks at from $5 37½@$5 75, principally at $5 25@$5 50 for fair to good, ℔ 100 lbs. Prime is held at $5 75@$6, ℔ 100 lbs.; and there is very little of it to be had at these prices.

SKINS—Mr. Hull sums up this week's business, thus:

"Goat—There is a fair demand for Curacoa Skins from the manufacturers, and the stock is much reduced, as there have been no arrivals for some time. Sales are 50 bales No. 1 Curacoa at 50c. each. Deer—The market has been very inactive, without sales or receipts of importance.

I quote:

DEER.

San Juan... 40c.@45c. ℔ lb. | Missouri... 35c.@37c.
Angostura... 40c. | Texas & Ark. 30c.@35c. cash."
Sisal... 43c.@45c.

SOAP—There were 50 boxes Castile sold, at 11c. ℔ lb.

SPICES—The day's operations included a small lot of Prime Nutmegs, at $1; 100 bags Pimento, at 14¼c.; and 50 bags Sumatra Pepper, at 10½c. ℔ lb.

TOBACCO—Some 40 hhds. Kentucky brought 8½c.@9½c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Has not varied much; the day's movements add up 600 bbls. Ohio and Prison, at 44½c.@42c., *cash; with 150 hhds. Drudge, at 40c., cash, and 44c.*, time, &c., ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Continued quiet, in the absence of the *America's* mails. For Liverpool, there were only taken 800 bales compressed Cotton, at ¼d. ℔ lb. *For Havre*, there were shipped a few hundred bales Cotton, at 1c. ℔ lb.; and a lot of old Metal, at $4 ℔ ton. For other ports we heard of no special engagements. The latest charters embraced: The clipper ship *Henry Reed*, 850 tons, (noticed yesterday,) for 12 months, in W. F. Schmidt & Co's Antwerp line, $1,600 ℔ month; a ship from Mobile to Havre, cotton, 1c.; another hence to Callao and back from Chincha Islands to Hampton Roads, guano, $25; one from Chincha Islands to Valentia, guano, £3; a bark hence to Marseilles, light and heavy pipe staves, $14 and $16; one from Wilmington, N. C., to Belize, Honduras, lumber, $12, and back to New-York, mahogany, $15; one hence to Cardenas, 2s. 6d. for shooks, $9 for hoops and $6 ℔ hhd. for sugar home; a brig from Norfolk to a Windward West India Island, staves, $18; one from Turk's Island to New-York, salt, 20c.; one from South side St. Domingo to New-York, logwood, $6; one from Jacksonville to Demerara, lumber, $14, and back from Pensacola, logwood, $11, port charges and lighterage paid by vessels; one from Attakapas to New-York, sugar and molasses, $6 under and on deck; one from Attakapas to Richmond, sugar, $7 under, and $6 75 on deck; one from Union Island, Geo., to New-York, timber, $12; a schooner 140 tons, from Wilmington to Port au Prince and back, $17 50; one from Wilmington to New-York, spirits turpentine, 60c., and other naval stores, 35c.; one hence to Bucksville, 31c. and 30c. ℔ bbl. dry and wet, and back at 90c. for spirits turpentine, and 60c. for rosin; ship *A. Cheesbrough*, hence to Melbourne, and a bark to Aspinwall, on private terms. Ship *Mary Green*, Eastern built, 3 years old, 650 tons, has been sold to H. D. Brookman & Co., for cash, on private terms.

FREIGHTS AT PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29.—There is very little movement in foreign freights, and most of the produce going forward is on owners' account. The only engagement we hear of is 150 tons logwood for Liverpool at 10s. West India and California freights also rule dull. Colliers are scarce and wanted at $1 10 to New-York, $1 60@$1 80 to Rhode Island, and $2 ℔ ton to Boston. In Southern coastwise freights there is little or nothing doing.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA—*Saturday—First Board*—$1,000 Camden and Amboy 6s '75, [illegible] Lehigh 6s '75, [illegible] Schuylkill Navigation 6s, [illegible] Wilmington Railroad [illegible] Mechanics' Bank [illegible] Schuylkill Navigation [illegible] Union Canal [illegible] Morris Canal [illegible] Reading Railroad [illegible]

Second Board—[illegible] Beaver Meadow Railroad [illegible] Girard Bank [illegible] Pennsylvania [illegible] Reading Railroad [illegible] Long Island [illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

EVENING FREE SCHOOLS FOR THE EDUCATION OF MALES.—Notice is hereby given, that EVENING SCHOOLS for the education of apprentices or others, whose ages or avocations prevent their attending the day schools, will be opened on MONDAY EVENING, October 2, at 7 o'clock, for a term of twelve weeks, in the rooms of the Male Departments of the following School-houses:

1st Ward—School-house No. 29, No. 37 Greenwich-st.
4th Ward—School-house No. 32, James n'r Chatham-st.
5th Ward—School-house No. 44, N. Moore c. Varick-st.
6th Ward—School-house No. 23, Elm near Leonard-st.
7th Ward—School-house No. 31, Monroe near Montgomery-st.
8th Ward—School-house No. 38, Clarke near Broome-st.
9th Ward—School-house No. 3, Hudson cor. Grove-st.
10th Ward—School-house No. 20, Ludlow n. Delancey-st.
11th Ward—School-house No. 36, 9th-st. near Av. C.
12th Ward—School-house No. 39, 125th-st., Harlem.
12th Ward—School-house No. 43, 129th-st. Carmansville.
13th Ward—School-house No. 34, Orange near Grand-st.
15th Ward—School-house No. 35, 13th-st. near 6th-av.
16th Ward—School-house No. 45, 24th-st. near 8th-av.
18th Ward—School-house No. 40, 20th-st. near 2d-av.
22d Ward—School-house No. 28, 40th-st. near 8th-av.

FOR THE EDUCATION OF FEMALES.

Notice is also given that EVENING SCHOOLS for the education of females will be opened on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 2, at 6½ o'clock, in the Female Departments of the following School houses:

1st Ward—School-house No. 29, No. 37 Greenwich-st.
4th Ward—School-house No. 32, James-st., n'r Chatham.
8th Ward—School-house No. 38, Clarke-st., n'r Broome.
10th Ward—School-house No. 20, Ludlow-st., near Delancy.
17th Ward—School-house No. 36, 9th-st., near Av. C.
14th Ward—School-house No. 21, Marion-st., n'r Prince.
15th Ward—School-house No. 35, 13th-st., near 6th-av.
18th Ward—School-house No. 40, 20th-st., near 2d-av.
22d Ward—School-house No. 28, 40th-st., near 8th-av.

A School for Colored People (males and females) will also be opened at the School-house in Laurens-st., between Grand and Broome-sts., at the same time.

Experienced teachers have been engaged, and every thing provided that will be required to conduct these schools, and afford thorough instruction to the pupils, free of charge.

Applications for admission must be made at the school rooms as soon as the schools are opened. An additional term of nine weeks will commence on the 2d day of January, 1855.

J. WELDON FELL, E. H. BARROW,
WILLIAM S. DAVISON, ALANSON S. JONES,
HENRY F. WEST, JOSEPH BLACKBURN,
JAMES C. RUTHERFORD,
Committee on Evening Schools.
Office of the Board of Education, New-York, September, 1854.

EXAMINATION OF THE TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—We, the undersigned, having been invited (as an Examining Committee,) to attend the Thirteenth Semi-Annual Examination of this Institution, which took place on Sept. 27 and 28, respectfully report: That we were present during the exercising of the classes in Geography, English Grammar, Mental and Practical Arithmetic, Natural Philosophy, Single and Double Entry Book-Keeping, Algebra, Latin and French. The examination in all these studies was highly satisfactory, evincing not only an application on the part of the pupils, but also a thorough and practical course of instruction.

After the examination of the classes, specimens of Drawing and Penmanship were exhibited, which were very good; showing that these important branches receive a full share of attention. The pupils were then heard in Composition and Declamation. The compositions were all very creditable, and in a few instances above the usual character. The declamation was very superior.

The Premiums were then awarded, among which was a beautiful Silver Medal awarded to Stephen E. F. Bunce for having been number one in the First Honorary Class two Terms in succession.

During the whole of the exercises the Committee were highly pleased with the gentlemanly deportment and perfect order observed by the pupils, as well as their cheerful and healthy appearance, showing that Mr. Newman, the Principal, and also his teachers pay great attention to the physical and moral as well as the mental training of those under their charge.

Rev. C. C. KEYS, Fishkill Landing, Chairman.
C. W. DAVENPORT, A. M., Secretary.
Rev. J. B. [illegible], A. M., Tarrytown.
Rev. ALLEN STEELE, A. M., New-York.
Rev. A. J. STEWART, Tarrytown.
Rev. J. F. BUEL, A. M., Tarrytown.
Rev. J. MATHIAS, Tarrytown.
Tarrytown Institute, Sept. 28, 1854.

THE GLEN HOUSE SCHOOL—BAY-ST., NEWPORT, R. I.—Winter term begins on first Wednesday of November. Expense $150 for term of five months (five quarters), including tuition, board, room, fuel and light. The undersigned proposes to open at the above time and place, a Select School for Young Ladies, where they will enjoy every facility for obtaining a thorough and complete education. The pupils will be select in character and as limited in number as to insure particular attention to the peculiar bent of each mind. The course of study will be elevated and well defined, and the methods of instruction both critical and comprehensive.

Circulars containing a fuller statement of the plan of the School and other particulars, may be had at C. S. FRANCIS & CO., or will be sent to any address on application to the Principal at Newport. A. DALTON.

Refers to Hon. Geo. Bancroft, Hon. Edward Everett, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, Jared Sparks, LL.D., Jas. Walker, D. D., Prest. of Harvard College, Prof. C. C. Felton, LL. D., W. A. Stearns, D. D., Pres. Amherst College, and Prof. Agassiz.

OTTIGNON'S GYMNASIUM, Nos. 159 AND 161 CROSBY-ST.—BODILY EXERCISE THE BEST MEDICINE.—The public are respectfully informed that a class has just been formed for instruction in Gymnastics at the above establishment and will be continued EVERY EVENING throughout the season. We would especially call the attention of Dyspeptics and persons whose habits are entirely sedentary to the necessity of exercise in order to keep the physical system in a condition to resist unhealthy influences. The Gymnasium is open daily from sunrise until 10 o'clock P. M. for general exercise. The gentlemen's class meets every evening at 9 o'clock.
JOHN WOOD, Director.
Sparring taught privately by
C. F. OTTIGNON, Proprietor.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL—REV. DR. REED'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEAR GENEVA, N. Y.—The instruction embraces a thorough course of English, mathematical and classical studies. The best facilities are furnished for learning French, German, drawing and music. Terms, $200 per annum. The charge for French, German and drawing is $10 each for a term of 21 weeks; for music $12.

References—Bishop De Lancy, Rev. Dr. Hall, Hon. Samuel A. Foot, Geneva; Dr. Samuel W. Moore, No. 118 West 14th-st., H. S. Dodge, Esq., No. 35 Wall-st.

The next Term will open on the 6th of September.
Geneva, July, 1854. THOMAS C. REED.

SEWARD INSTITUTE—FLORIDA, ORANGE CO., N. Y.—The Winter Session will commence on the [illegible] day of October. The location of Florida, the village of Florida is near the line of the Erie Railroad and about 60 miles from New-York. Parents wishing to visit their sons at the Institute and return the same day, can do so without inconvenience. Terms, $160 per annum. Circulars may be had at IVISON & PHINNEY'S, No. 178 Fulton-st., N. Y., or, of the Principal, JOHN W. ROUND, A. M., at the Institute.

FLUTE INSTRUCTION.—TO AMATEURS OF THE FLUTE.—The undersigned begs to inform his pupils and the public, that he has now returned to the city, and is prepared to give instruction upon the Flute, both Boehm and German flutes. He has also several flutes of the Boehm construction, for sale. For terms, apply personally, or by letter, to J. J. EBEN, sole agent, professor of music, No. 482 Broome-st., New-York.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.—New and superb brick buildings for 300 boarders. Rev. JOS. E. KING, A. M., Principal, assisted by twenty professors and teachers. Board, washing, fuel, furnished room, incidentals and common English for fourteen weeks, $37 50, if paid in advance. Winter term opens Dec. 7, 1854. Circulars with full information may be had at No. 200 Mulberry-st., No. 9 Park-row, New-York, or by addressing Rev. H. B. TAYLOR, Steward, Fort Edward, New-York.

RAYMOND INSTITUTE—CARMEL, PUTNAM CO., N. Y. Rev. HENRY G. LIVINGSTON, A. M., Principal. The Winter Session will commence on Nov. 1, and continue 22 weeks. Each Department is provided with the most able and experienced teachers. Terms, board, tuition, furnished rooms, fuel, washing and lights, $140 per year. Modern languages, music, drawing and painting, extra. For circulars or further information address the Principal.

OAK HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, NORWALK, CT.—Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH, Principal.—This School will reopen on the 1st of November. The number of boarding pupils limited to sixteen. Terms per session, $160; extra for the languages, music, drawing and painting. Circulars containing particulars and references, may be had of J. D. CORLIES, Esq., No. 160 Leonard-st. and JACOB SMITH, No. 95 Maiden-lane, New-York.

LOCKWOOD'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT NEW ROCHELLE.—This school is located in a healthy neighborhood, one hour from the City, ⅔ of a mile from the depot. The subscriber receives 12 boys under 12 years, at $50 per term of 5 months. Application by letter or in person. Refers to E. K. COLLINS, Esq., Rev. WASHINGTON ROOSEVELT, New-York; ALBERT SMITH, New Rochelle. B. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

MISS HAINES begs respectfully to give notice to her friends and the public that her School No. 10 Gramercy-park will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 14. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, or at Messrs. C. S. FRANCIS & CO., No. 252 Broadway; or at Messrs. DOREMUS & NIXON, No. 21 Park-place. Applications for the admission of pupils can be made by letter, addressed to Miss HAINES, at her residence.

SCHOOL.—The School at No. 81 East 16th-st., during the last six years under charge of the subscriber, will resume its exercises on TUESDAY, 12th of September. Application previously may be made to the subscriber, Morristown, N. J. Every endeavor has been and will be made, by the entire devotion of the time and resources of the subscriber, to render this School deserving of confidence and patronage. Terms $150 per year.
J. H. TYNG, A. M.

THE SCHOOL OF MR. BINGHAM FOR BOYS—Called the CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM, Bible House, Astor-place, entrance on 9d-av., began the first term of its third year Sept. 25. There are now several vacancies in each of the two departments, the complement being twenty. The thorough, systematic and elegant training afforded is peculiar, and believed to be unequaled in this country.

MUSICAL ACADEMY, No. 282 ALLEN-STREET.—PIANO CLASSES—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock; $5 for 24 lessons. VIOLIN CLASSES—THURSDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, for gents, and SATURDAY MORNING, at 9 o'clock, for boys. Terms, $1 per quarter. Private instruction, $10 for 24 lessons. Pianos to hire for $3 per month.
D. A. BENJAMIN, Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 219 4th-st. on Washington-square, (entrance No. 139 Macdougal-st.) GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Principals—Commences its twelfth school-year on the second MONDAY of Sept., 1854. Pupils from 7 to 20 years of age. Catalogues of Terms, &c., at APPLETON'S and at the Institute.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT BELLPORT, L. I.—The Fourth Term of the Bellport Classical Institute will commence on the first TUESDAY in November. For circulars apply to WM. KEVAN, Esq., No. 116 Water-st., New-York, and for full particulars address JAMES CRUIKSHANK, Principal.
Bellport, L. I., Sept. 15, 1854.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING AND ARITHMETIC—Are taught at DOLBEAR'S ACADEMY, No. 480 Broadway, in such a practical manner as to insure, in one course of instruction, a proficiency which can be acquired only by years of attention to the daily routine of the counting-house. A practical book-keeper always present, explaining details of real business.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 36 West 15th-st., below 5th-av. Mrs. LEVERS [illegible] will reopen her School at the above address on THURSDAY, Sept. 14. Circulars may be obtained at her residence, or at Messrs. ROB. LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway.

MRS. GREEN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will be reopened for the reception of her pupils on TUESDAY, Sept. 19. Applications for admission may be made by letter until the 1st of September, after which time Mrs. G. will be in town. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY.—The new term begins September 4. Circulars may be obtained at the bookstores of ROB. LOCKWOOD & SON, THOS. J. CROWEN, CHAS. S. FRANCIS, and SAMUEL RAYNOR, or at the University, from the Janitor.
GEO. S. PARKER, Principal.

ISAAC G. HOBBS' SELECT SCHOOL, No. 15 Macdougal, corner of 8th-st., will recommence on TUESDAY, Sept. 12. Approved boys will be received as Boarding or Day pupils in the Junior, Senior, and Finishing Departments.

FRENCH CLASSES AT NO. 712 BROADWAY.—French Evening Classes and private lessons by ELIE CHARLIER, graduate of the University of Paris. For references and other particulars circulars to be had. Terms moderate. At home after 5 o'clock P. M.

MADAME A. COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 279 5th-av., corner of 31st-st., was reopened, on MONDAY, Sept. 11. An omnibus is attached to the institution.

CARD.—The subscriber announces to citizens and strangers, that his elegant rooms are now open for the instruction of Writing and Book-keeping. New pupils received daily. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH,
No. 362 Broadway.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The advertiser is prepared to receive a few scholars for the Winter Session. Circulars containing full particulars may be obtained at S. RAYNOR'S Bookstore, No. 76 Bowery; or, by addressing J. B. NICHOLS, Principal, Weston, Conn.

INSTRUCTION ON THE PIANO-FORTE, GUITAR, AND ACCORDION, in a scientific, easy, and modern style, by Miss BROWN, on reasonable terms. No. 190 Canal-st., between Varick and Hudson. Apply any Monday or Thursday.

INSTRUCTION WANTED—For a boy, 9 years old, in the country. Board, washing, mending, fuel and good English instruction. Terms must be moderate. Address, post-paid, W. E., No. 204 Atlantic-st., South Brooklyn, L. I., N. Y.

FRENCH EMBROIDERY—WHITE NEEDLEWORK and DESIGNING OF ANY KIND done and taught at moderate rates, by Miss A. STERN, No. 460 Broadway.

BERNARD & REDFIELD'S English, French, Spanish, and Classical Boarding and Day School for young gentlemen, No. 132 2d-av., cor. St. Mark's-place, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 11.

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, for Young Ladies, Nos. 30 and 32 West 15th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 4.

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF DESIGN, No. 463 BROADWAY.—Now open for pupils. Beautiful execution in landscape designing from nature soon acquired. Lessons private. Gallery free to applicants.

SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL.—Parents or guardians, wishing to place children in a good country school, where the number is limited, may do so by applying to A. A. GOOLD, No. 357 Bowery.

MR. AND MRS. KIDDER'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 28 Clinton-place, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 11.

H. PEUGNET'S INSTITUTION, No. 27 Bank-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, the 4th of September.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY—No. 228 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE ELEVENTH-ST.—Mr. DODWORTH has the honor of announcing to his friends and the public, that the classes for the ensuing season will commence SATURDAY, Oct. 7, at 3 P. M., for ladies, at 4 for children, and at 7½ o'clock for gentlemen. The elegant establishment has been additionally decorated, the floor relaid, and other improvements made during the Summer months. The Improved system of instruction, so successful since its adoption, will be retained with slight alterations suggested by experience. Every novelty worthy of attention will be introduced, in addition to all the dances in ordinary use—with the same careful attention to the progress and deportment of the pupils which has been so distinguished a characteristic of this Academy. Circulars containing the days, hours, and terms of instruction, can be had at any time at the Academy, or will be sent by post.

MRS. A. LANNAY'S DANCING SCHOOL—At Montague Hall, No. 3 Court-st., Brooklyn, will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 18. Lessons on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, commencing at 2½ o'clock. Mrs. L. will be assisted by her daughter. MATINEES DANSANTES, as heretofore. Instruction given in schools and in private classes. For particulars apply to Mrs. L. at No. 48 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY—NO. 3 WEST FOURTEENTH-ST.—Mad. C. DUBREUL FERRERO and E. FERRERO, beg to announce that they will reopen their School on SATURDAY, Oct. 7. Young ladies and Masters' Classes, Wednesdays and Saturdays, and Mondays and Thursdays at 3½ P. M. Gentlemen's Evening Class, Mondays and Thursdays, at 7 P. M. Saturday evenings for grown persons, at 8 P. M. Private lessons, classes and schools attended. Soirées given as usual.

WEALE AND DAUGHTER'S DANCING CLASSES will commence at Metropolitan Academy, Nos. 53 and 55 6th-av., TUESDAY, Oct. 10; at Gothic Hall, Adams-st., Brooklyn, MONDAY, Oct. 9; at Union Hall, Court-st., corner of Sackett, WEDNESDAY, Oct. 11. For particulars see circulars, to be had as above, or at No. 62 6th-av. W. & D. teach on the most improved and scientific principles.

DANCING—NO. 300 BROADWAY.—BURNTON'S Private Dancing Academy will reopen TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 3. Evenings for ladies and gentlemen. Pupils taught any dance desired in class or separately. Three teachers in attendance. Circulars can be procured and all applications to be made at No. 274 Bowery, in the bookstore.

DANCING—MORE NEW CLASSES.—L. De G. BROOKES, No. 367 Broome-st., is now forming several new classes to commence immediately. All the fashionable dances taught in one course of lessons. Private instruction at hours to suit the applicants.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

LADIES' GOLD CHATELAINE CHAINS—Adelaide pattern, with pins, from $15 to $30; curb do., with scroll pins, $18 to $36; Warsaw do., with engraved pins, $16 to $35; long link do., with flower pins $16 to $32; wove pattern, with cornelian pins, $13 to $34; octagon do., with coral pins, $13 to $37; enamel and diamond chatelaine chains, $50 to $150; enamel and gold chains and pins, $35 to $50; solid link and engraved, with cross pins, $18 to $60; and all other styles of chains for ladies, for sale at retail at much less than the usual prices. GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of watches and jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

LADIES' GOLD CHATELAINE CHAINS—

ADELAIDE PATTERN	$15 to $30
CURB PATTERN	18 to 36
WARSAW PATTERN	16 to 35
LONG LINK PATTERN	16 to 32
WOVE PATTERN	13 to 34
OCTAGON PATTERN	13 to 37
ENAMEL AND DIAMOND	50 to 150
ENAMEL AND GOLD	35 to 50
SOLID LINK AND ENGRAVED	18 to 60

All other styles Chains for ladies, at less than usual prices.
G. C. ALLEN, Importer, wholesale and retail,
No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor, near Broadway.

GOLD SLEEVE BUTTONS—Of all styles for gentlemen, made very low, viz.:

GOLD AND CHASED	pair	$2 50 to $12 00
GOLD AND ENGRAVED	pair	[illegible]
GOLD AND SCROLL	pair	[illegible]
GOLD AND ENAMEL	pair	[illegible]
GOLD AND GARNET	pair	[illegible]
GOLD AND MOURNING	pair	[illegible] to 10 00
GOLD AND AGATE	pair	[illegible] to 6 00
GOLD AND CORNELIAN	pair	3 00 to 10 00

GEO. C. ALLEN, Wholesale and Retail,
No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor, near Broadway.

DIAMOND CLUSTER RINGS	$35 to $300
DIAMOND SINGLE STONE RINGS	10 to 300
DIAMOND CLUSTER PINS	30 to 350
DIAMOND SINGLE STONE PINS	15 to 1,500
DIAMOND CROSSES	35 to 200
DIAMOND SHIRT STUDS	10 to 150
DIAMOND SCARF PINS	12 to 150

At less than usual prices.
GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer,
Wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor.

ENAMELED WATCHES FOR LADIES—Beautiful styles, from $35 to $60, warranted. G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., near Broadway, 2d floor. Importer of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS—Will be received at the Comptroller's Office, No. 3 Hall of Records, until WEDNESDAY, Oct. 11, 1854, at 3 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of $100,000 of "PUBLIC BUILDING STOCK No. 3," authorized by an act of the Legislature of this State, passed June 28, 1851, and by an ordinance of the Common Council approved by the Mayor Sept. 26, 1854. The said stock will embrace ONE THOUSAND SHARES, the par value of which will be $100 each share, and will bear an interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly; and the principal payable, $50,000 on the 1st day of November, 1865, and $50,000 on the 1st day of November, 1866. The proposals will state the number of shares desired, and the sum that will be paid for each share. The person or persons whose proposal shall be accepted, will be required to pay for the stock awarded to him or them, within three days after being notified by this Department. Each proposal should be sealed up and directed as follows: "Proposals for Public Building Stock No. 3;" and the proposals thus sealed up and directed are to be enclosed in a secured envelope, sealed, and directed to "A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller, No. 3 Hall of Records, New-York."

JACOB A. WESTERVELT, Mayor.
F. R. TILLOU, Recorder.
A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.
F. W. EDMONDS, Chamberlain.
WM. CHAUNCEY, Ch'n Finance Com. Bd. Ald.
WM. H. VERMILYE, Chairman Finance Com. Board Counc'n, Commissioners of Sinking Fund.
Finance Department, New-York, Sept. 28, 1854.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.—Office of the Board of Education, City of New-York, Sept. 15, 1854.—Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until the 1st day of October, at 10 o'clock A. M., for supplying the Public Schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education with Books, Stationery and other articles required for the use of said schools, during the year ending on the 1st day of August, 1855. A list of the articles will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education, at the corner of Grand and Elm-sts.

WM. P. COOLEDGE, J. W. BUSH,
F. H. RANSOM, L. L. JOHNSON,
LINUS W. STEVENS, Committee on Supplies.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION, NO. 76 FRANKLIN-ST., NEW-YORK.—SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE SUPPLY OF PURE, FRESH, UNSKIMMED COUNTRY MILK for the use of Institutions on Ward's Island, and in such quantities as may be required, will be received by the Commissioners of Emigration, at their office, No. 76 Franklin-st., until WEDNESDAY, the 11th of October next. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject such proposals as they may deem not for the interest of the commission.

FURNITURE.

SHOW CASES—G. WINTER, Nos. 146 and 148 Chatham-st., would respectfully call the attention of storekeepers, to his superior assortment of silver-plated, rosewood, satinwood, mahogany and black walnut show cases, which for beauty of style and finish are unequaled. All orders promptly attended to.

SHOW CASES.—A large assortment constantly on hand and made to order, of German silver, silver plated, rosewood, black walnut, mahogany, &c. N. B.—Cases carefully boxed and shipped to any part of the Union, by B. E. PEEBLES, No. 194 Grand-st., three doors east of Broadway.

HERRING PATENT
FIRE-PROOF CHAMPION SAFE.

The subscriber continues to manufacture and furnish the public with the above fire defier at his old established Safe Depot, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., where can also be had second-hand Safes of other makers at reduced prices, having been taken in part payment for the original HERRING'S WORLD'S FAIR PREMIUM SAFE.
SILAS C. HERRING, Patentee,
Green Block, corner of Water, Pine and Depeyster-sts.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—Price $4,500. A well built three-story house and lot, containing twenty rooms, and every convenience and pantries, situated No. 169 [illegible]. Six minutes from Sixth-av. cars. Ground rent [illegible]. House was built two years ago, and cost $6,000 to build it. The cheapest house in the City. For further particulars inquire of W. B. HOYT, No. 126 Broadway, or RUSH & MOON, No. 27 Maiden-lane.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—TERMS EASY.—Two new first-class four story houses in the block of five on 35th-st., each 20 by 55 feet, Nos. 63, 65 and 67, 35th-st., between 4th-av. and Lexington-av. Have every convenience, and will bear thorough examination. Price $14,000 and $15,000. Apply at No. 65 East 35th-st., or No. 66 William-st., to CHARLES H. SMITH.

CRYSTAL PALACE, NEW-YORK, FOR SALE.—The Exhibition building in New-York, known as the CRYSTAL PALACE, together with all the property connected therewith, belonging to the ASSOCIATION FOR THE EXHIBITION OF THE INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS. For full particulars of dimensions of this building, and of the movable property connected therewith, (including the statue of Kiss' Amazon in bronze,) see advertisement in the New-York Tribune, or address the undersigned, Chairman of the Committee of the Board of Directors.
CHARLES H. HASWELL, New-York.

$8,000.—HOUSE FOR SALE—In West 27th-st., near 6th av., a three story brick and frame stone basement house, lot 25x98.9, finished with all the modern improvements of Croton, bath, water-closet, range, &c. This house is eighteen months old, and has recently been frescoed, papered, painted, and put in complete order throughout, making it a most comfortable and elegant residence for a genteel family; $3,000 cash required; balance may remain on bond and mortgage. An interview may be had with the owner by addressing R. C., Box No. 3,284 Post-Office.

SEVERAL VALUABLE FARMS FOR SALE ON STATEN ISLAND.—One of 70 acres of excellent land, well stocked with fruit, and fronting on the plank road. One of 60 acres with a large double house and plenty of fruit, commanding a fine view of the Sound, and distant about 3 miles from Vanderbilt Landing, on the plank road. One of 40 acres, near Rossville, very beautifully located. One of 75 acres, with good house and fruit. Also one of 100 acres, having nearly half a mile front on the plank road, and about 7 miles from Vanderbilt Landing. Also one of 20 acres, near Richmond on the plank road. Also one of the best located hotels on the island; its situation being on the principal thoroughfare through the island, and the centre of all public business. All of the above named farms are in high state of cultivation, and splendidly located, and easy of access to New-York. The rapid increase of the population and facilities for travel on the island, make this a rare opportunity for persons wishing to select a good farm or country residence. One or two of the farms would be traded for good City property.
SAMUEL EDDY, No. 69 Wall-st., basement.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A desirable farm of 90 acres, pleasantly located on the banks of Passaic River, two miles from Boiling Spring Depot, and within ten miles of the City of New-York, is offered for sale at a low price, or exchange for City property. Apply to R. C. HALLIDAY, No 1 Pine-st.

COTTAGE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The new cottage just finished on Hudson Heights, New-Jersey, one and a half mile from Jersey City Ferry. Omnibuses pass every ten minutes. It is one of the healthiest places in the country, and only twenty minutes from Wall-st. Fine grounds with trees, &c. For further particulars, inquire of D SATTERLEE, No. 31 Ann-st.

THE EVERGREENS FOR SALE.—This attractive country seat, widely known as once the estate of General Nathaniel Greene, of Revolutionary memory, situated on the Passaic, adjoining the village of Belleville, N. J., 8 miles from New-York, and 2½ miles from Newark. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

NEWTOWN VILLAGE LOTS—IN MYERS' ADDITION—ONLY $80 TO $150.—These lots are high and beautifully located in the very heart of this old and flourishing village, which has all the advantages of the City in schools, stores and numerous churches, and only 20 minutes from New-York via Flushing Railroad. For maps, circulars, &c., apply to JOHN B. MYERS, No. 398 Broadway.

OHIO DISTILLERY FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—DAVIES & CO. offer for sale their extensive Distillery property situated at Cuyahoga Falls, Summit County, (near Cleveland) Ohio, or they will exchange for other good property near or about this City. The establishment is in complete order, running from 300 to 400 bushels of grain per day. The distillery is well located for receiving grain from all sections of the State by railroad and canal. For full particulars apply to CHARLES B. MILLER, Auctioneer, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—For City Property, or would be rented to a good tenant—one of the pleasantest country seats at Rahway, N. J., consisting of a new Gothic dwelling, and carriage house, with two acres of land, well covered with shade and fruit trees, &c. It is only a few rods from the depot, is in perfect order, and is in every way a most desirable residence for a gentleman doing business in the City. Possession can be had at any time. For full particulars inquire of SAMUEL EDDY, No. 69 Wall-st., basement.

TO EXCHANGE FOR VACANT LOTS—In the City of New-York, a respectable neighborhood, highly productive leasehold property, situated on the North side of 39th-st., near the 6th-av. The buildings are erected in a most substantial manner, Croton Water on each floor, and are occupied by respectable tenants. For particulars apply to
JOHN ROGERS, Architect, No. 109 Broadway.

LOTS IN HARLEM FOR SALE CHEAP.—Four lots, a lots in 129th-st.—street paved and lighted—the handsomest lots in Harlem. Will be sold separately or together, low, on very easy terms. Apply to J. PECARE, No. 102 Hester-st.

RARE CHANCE.—The owners of an old established paper mill manufacturing business (three spots) wish to sell the lease, tools, machinery and fixtures; also a fire proof safe. Inquire of CHARLES SHERER, No. 28 Division-st.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET.—The house situated on the east side of 5th-av., No. 240, is [illegible] four stories, and well finished for a first-class family residence, with all the modern improvements. Inquire of the owner, on the premises, Mondays and Thursdays, from 10 to 12 o'clock. Also, some rooms and stores to let on the same block. Apply on the premises daily.

HOUSE TO LET.—The commodious 3-story and attic brick house, No. 27 St. Mark's-place, from now till the 1st of May next, with privilege of another year. The furniture will also be sold at a fair price. Apply to CHATELAIN, POUVERT & CO., No. 77 Water-st.

HOUSE TO LET, AND FURNITURE FOR SALE, IN HOBOKEN.—A new and genteel house to let on lease. The furniture is new and will be sold at a sacrifice, as the owner is going away. Terms made easy. Apply to Mr. BURD, No. 1 Franklin-square.

UPPER PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—In Williamsburg, to a small respectable American family, No. 36 North 3d-st. The rooms consist of two with fire-places and two or three bedrooms. No bill up. Inquire on the premises. Also to let, a brick house in North 3d-st., near 2d. Inquire as above, or of the corner shop near the house.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A furnished house to let for one year, to a private family only, the dwelling house No. 15 Bond-st., handsomely furnished and supplied with all the modern improvements. Apply to F. DAVIS, No. 36 Wall-st., or by whom permits for inspection will be furnished.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A modern-built four-story house, located in Lexington-av., a few doors above 27th-st. The house and furniture are in thorough and complete order. Possession can be had immediately. Apply to BABCOCK & COX, No. 83 Beaver-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—To let, in 14th-st., west of and near the 6th-av., a 3-story furnished house, with all the modern improvements. Possession given as soon as wanted. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

TWO NEW COTTAGES TO LET.—Each with ten rooms and garden, three lots, on 9th-st., near 5th-av., Brooklyn. Cars run on 5th-av. to the Ferries. Rent $150 to May next. T. H. BODMAN, No. 37 Wall-st.

ROOMS TO LET.—No. 699 Broadway, corner of Houston-st., suitable for artists or for offices. Inquire of W. DURACK, Room No. 17, or THOMAS H. BODMAN, No. 37 Wall-st.

OFFICE TO LET.—And possession given on the 1st day of November next, the offices No. 1 Ann-st., now occupied by the Third-av. Railroad Company, suitable for an insurance company, or for lawyers' offices. Inquire on the premises.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET.—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st.; most spacious stores in Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STORES TO LET.—Large Millinery store No. 383 Broadway; also, stores Nos. 36 and 38 Canal-st., also three-story brick house and bakery, one door above 54th-st., in Broadway. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 187 Walker-st., corner of Bowery.

STEAM POWER.—Rooms to let, with steady steam power, in the new buildings Nos. 7, 9 and 11, Canal-st., between Centre and Elm, running through to Walker-st. Inquire of J. GAUDU, Engineer, on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SONS, No. 205 Cliff-st.

SHOPS TO LET.—Two floors of shops, No. 117 West 19th-st., 30x45 feet, to let. Inquire on the premises.

LOTS TO LET OR LEASE.—Four lots on 25th-st., between 1st-av. and East River, with buildings and sheds. Apply to JAMES ROBINSON, No. 125 Pearl-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, New-York, June 5, 1854.—An extra dividend of ten per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, will be paid on the first day of June next. The capital stock will be increased fifty per cent., or one million dollars, payable one-half, or fifty dollars per share on the first day of July next, and the other half on the sixth day of November next. The new stock will be distributed to the old stockholders in the ratio of one share of new stock to every two shares of old stock, according to the stock ledger on the morning of the 25th instant. The rights to fractional parts of shares may be transferred and combined so as to obtain full shares. Any stockholder may at any time after the 25th instant, pay in his new shares in full, and be entitled to rebate of interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum on the money so paid until the 6th November. The latter half of the increased stock will not be entitled to any portion of the semi-annual dividend in November next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th instant to the 1st July inclusive.
C. A. MEIGS, Cashier.

MANSFIELD AND SANDUSKY RAILROAD CO.—The coupons due October 1, on the 10 per cent. bonds of the Mansfield and Sandusky City Railroad Company, will be paid on and after Monday, October 2, at the office of KETCHUM, ROGERS & BEMENT, No. 43 William-st.

GREAT WESTERN RAIL ROAD CO. OF ILLINOIS.—The coupons due Oct. 1st, 1854, on the bonds of the Great Western Railroad of Illinois, will be paid on and after Monday, October 2, at the office of the Company, No. 46 William-st.
EDWD. BEMENT, Treasurer.

INTEREST NOTICE—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY.—The interest falling due 1st October on the 8 per cent. Income Bonds of the Company will be paid on and after MONDAY, Oct. 2, on presentation of the Coupons at the Corn Exchange Bank.
E. C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, 6th Sept., 1854.—The Interest Coupons on the Construction Bonds of this Company, due October, 1854, will be paid at their Office, No. 50 Wall-st., on MONDAY, Oct. 2. M. B. EDGAR, Treasurer.

NIC. MULLER'S Newly-established CARD AND WOODCUT Printing Office, No. 41 Beekman-st., New-York, is now open and ready for executing all kinds of fine work in the jobbing department.

COSTAR'S EFFECTUAL RAT, COCKROACH, &c. EXTERMINATOR.—Depot, No. 444 Broadway, New-York. None genuine, unless signed by HENRY R. COSTAR. For sale by all the principal Druggists.

AUCTION SALES.

Albert H. Nicolay, Auctioneer.

STOCKS, BONDS, &c., AT AUCTION.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, Oct. 2, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:
$10,000 Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad 7 per cent. Mortgage Bonds; interest payable at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Co., in New-York, 1st March and 1st September ... $1,000 each.
[illegible] Columbus and Xenia Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds; interest payable at the Mechanics' Bank, 1st May and 1st November ... $1,000 each.
$5,000 Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds; interest payable at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Co., in New-York, 1st January and 1st July ... $1,000 each.
100 shares Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad ... $50 each.
200 shares Third-av. Railroad ... $100 each.
100 shares Suffolk Bank ... $50 each.
100 shares Farmers' and Citizens' Bank, of Long Island ... $25 each.
25 shares American Express Company ... $100 each.
10 shares Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express Company ... $100 each.
[illegible] shares Peter Cooper Fire Insurance Company ... $20 each.
[illegible] shares Pacific Fire Insurance Company ... $25 each.
[illegible] shares Republic Fire Insurance Company ... $100 each.
[illegible] shares Rutger's Fire Insurance Company ... $25 each.
[illegible] shares Manhattan Fire Insurance Company ... $50 each.
[illegible] shares American and British Timber and Cotton Land Company ... $100 each.
TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 2 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all bonds will be charged to the purchaser.
A. H. N. holds regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at the Merchants' Exchange.
AT PRIVATE SALE.—A great variety of first-class Railroad Bonds, Bank, Insurance and other Stocks. Office No. 4 Broad-st., next to corner of Wall.

W. S. Mellor, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR—WEDNESDAY, Oct. 4, at 10½ o'clock, at the sales room, 113 Nassau-st.—IMMENSE SALE OF SUPERIOR MADE CABINET FURNITURE, being the entire manufactured stock of one of our largest City manufacturers, who retires from the business, and removed for the convenience of sale. We recommend this really good assortment to our numerous friends and the public, and they can rest assured that every lot in the catalogue will be sold positively without reserve. The trade, country merchants, and those about refurnishing would do well by examining the stock previous to purchasing elsewhere. It would be impossible to enumerate one-tenth part of the articles, which can only be appreciated by examination. Catalogues issued on Tuesday. The stock consists in part elaborately carved rosewood parlor furniture, en suite, bound in rich French satins, brocatelle, plush and hair cloths of the latest styles and designs, exquisitely carved rosewood parlor secretary and bookcase, lined with satinwood, and cost $300; ladies' Paris made writing secretary and [illegible] attached; rich centre, pier and side tables, beautiful rosewood etageres, with mirror doors and back, together with choice oil paintings, French plate oval and pier mirrors in ornamental frames. Library furniture consisting of oak, rosewood, mahogany and walnut, of the latest styles and designs; dining-room furniture, oak, etageres and sideboards, oak extension tables of the most approved patterns, mahogany and walnut do., dining-room chairs to match; chamber furniture, elaborately carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus and washstands to match, with marble tops, rosewood bedroom chairs, in satin.
Also, mahogany and walnut suite chamber furniture to match, together with about ten suits superior made enameled chamber suits with marble tops and without, richly decorated by French artists, hall furniture of every style and design, including rosewood, mahogany, oak and walnut hall stands, hall tables, with or without marble tops, hall chairs, &c., together with a large assortment of plain furniture, viz.: mahogany tête-à-têtes, arm chairs, rockers, divans, ottomans, card tables, plain walnut and mahogany extension dining-tables, corner stands, etageres, music stands, fancy tables, light stand office furniture. Also, about thirty pair hair mattresses, palliasses, &c.
At 12 o'clock precisely, will be sold several superior toned rosewood piano-fortes by the best New-York and Boston makers, fully warranted, two of which are made by Mr. Wm. Lindeman & Sons and cost $400 each, pearl inlaid plate double round corners, &c. Also, one elegant parlor organ, nearly new, made by Utter & Kittridge, 6 stops and warranted. Also, a superior toned melodeon. Also, two case consignments of richly decorated French china vases, tea sets, of 44 pieces each, glass-ware, toilette sets, clocks, candelabras, jewelry, silver spoons, French double barrelled guns, engravings, mechanical lamps, cutlery, &c. Altogether forming the largest assortment offered at auction this fall, and is well worthy of attention.

AUCTION SALE OF SPLENDID VILLA SITES IN WEST FLUSHING.—On TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, the 3d, 4th and 5th of October, at 2 o'clock P. M. each day.
West Flushing is on the line of the Flushing Railroad, and runs back to the Newtown and Flushing Plank-road, opposite the new National Race Course. It is within 30 minutes of Grand-st. Ferry, Williamsburg, and is accessible from any part of New-York, Brooklyn or Williamsburg in 30 to 40 minutes. The property will be sold in sections, each of which contains from 2 to 21 city lots. The streets are being opened, wells dug at suitable distances all over the ground, the Park handsomely laid out, graded and fenced in; all which, and other improvements, are made at the sole expense of the proprietors, for which the purchaser will not be required to pay any assessment, (as he has to do elsewhere,) all he is liable for being the mere cost of his lot. The Railroad Depot is now built on the centre of Central and Railroad-avs., and being directly in the centre of West Flushing, is convenient to every part of the village. The location of the ground, for healthiness, beauty and cheapness of access (as is now well known,) cannot be surpassed, while all kinds of building material, lumber, brick, coal, &c., can be procured at or below New-York and Williamsburg prices. On the first day, the sale will be confined to the portion bounded on the north and east by Grand and Central-avs.; on the second day, to that portion bounded on the south and east by said avs., including lots on National-av.; and on the Plank-road opposite the new National Race Course; and on the third and last day will be sold the balance of the lots that remain unsold on both of the above portions.
TITLE INDISPUTABLE.—Printed abstracts will be furnished to each purchaser, free of charge.
TERMS.—Ten per cent. on the day of sale, the balance in monthly payments [illegible] until the whole (with interest) is paid in; or one-half may be paid in cash and the other half may remain on Bond and Mortgage for 3 years, at 7 per cent. [illegible] the Sale, will take the steamboat [illegible] o'clock, from Fulton Market-slip, which will connect with the cars of the Flushing Railroad [illegible] For TICKETS [illegible] BARKER & ELLIOTT, No. 7 [illegible] New-York [illegible]

Russell W. Westcott, Auctioneer.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—THIS (Monday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, [illegible] being the most choice and elegant assortment offered at auction this season. All goods not called for from Saturday's sale will be sold THIS DAY. Every article will be sold [illegible]
CHAMBER FURNITURE [illegible]
[illegible] Catalogues now ready. No postponement on any account.

William Irving, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, WATCHES, &c.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 3, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 8 Pine-st., superb single stone diamond rings, pins and studs, cluster diamond rings, with opal and garnet centres; elegant three stone diamond rings; single stone and cluster diamond earrings, with pendants, brilliant [illegible] stone diamond Maltese crosses; diamond scarf pins, diamond brooch, superb single stone diamond breast pins weighing from 1½ to 3 carats each, together with an assortment of single earrings, brooches, &c.; rubies, garnets, pearls, &c. All set in the latest Parisian styles.
WATCHES.—Superb chronometer watches, ladies' and gentlemen's fine gold hunting case watches, lepine and lever watches with gold and enameled dials, &c., made by the best French, English and Swiss makers. Also, silver tea sets, cups, small cases, &c., gold thimbles, pencils, snuff boxes, guard, fob and vest chains, and a large variety of articles too numerous to mention. Every article is genuine and warranted as represented in the catalogue. Can be examined on Monday, Oct. 1, with catalogue.

Albert H. Nicolay, Auctioneer.

FORDHAM LOTS AT AUCTION.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell on TUESDAY, Oct. 3, at 12 o'clock, on the ground, 146 desirable Building Lots, situated in the healthy village of Fordham, Westchester County, N. Y., on the line of the Harlem Railroad, about [illegible] from the City of New-York, and within five to eight minutes' walk of the Railroad Depot. There are 20 trains to and from the City daily, and the commutation is only about 11 cents per day. These beautiful lots will be sold without reserve to close an interest, on the following liberal terms: 10 per cent. and the auctioneer's fees on the day of sale, and 10 per cent. a month thereafter, until the whole amount is paid; or purchasers may, after paying 50 per cent., receive their deeds by executing a bond and mortgage for the balance for two and a half years, at 7 per cent.—title indisputable. Trains leave the City Hall on the morning of sale at 7.30 and 10½ A. M., stopping at all the usual places. Free Tickets, together with Lithographic Maps and bills of full particulars, can be obtained on applying to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st., New-York.

F. Colton, Auctioneer.

BY F. COLTON.—LARGE CARPET AND OIL-CLOTH SALE, FURNITURE, &c., &c.—F. COLTON will sell on TUESDAY, [illegible] Oct. 3, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction-rooms No. 30 Beekman-st. The sale of rich carpets and oil cloths that were advertised for Wednesday last, will take place on that day. It will embrace a very large and beautiful assortment of Wilton tapestry, three ply and ingrain carpets, being the entire stock of a dealer changing his business. There will also be in this sale a very large quantity of oil cloths, from 1 yard in width to [illegible]. All parties interested in the purchase of carpets and oil cloths will find it to their advantage to attend this sale. There will be some hundred full pieces of carpets and samples of oil cloths. Also, at the same time, a quantity of household furniture, from a family. Catalogues will be ready early on Tuesday morning, and the goods may be examined on Monday afternoon.

Joseph Hegeman, Auctioneer.

SCHOOL FURNITURE, BOOKS, APPARATUS, &c.—MONDAY, Oct. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the Packer Collegiate Institute, Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, the school furniture, books, apparatus, &c., the property of the late Brooklyn Female Academy; also the debts due the said academy, a list of which may be examined at the office of the institute at any time before the sale. The whole to be sold without reserve, to close the affairs of said academy.
MONDAY, Oct. 2, at 10 o'clock A. M., on Cumberland, between Fulton and Atlantic-sts., HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Carpets, mahogany sofa, chairs, bedsteads, crockery, cook stove, range, &c. &c.

Charles E. Miller, Auctioneer.

MELVINA LOTS AT AUCTION.—CHARLES E. MILLER will sell on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 4, at 1 o'clock, on the ground, 88 unreserved building lots in the beautiful village of Melvina, adjoining Maspeth. This property is situated on the Newtown and Flushing Plank-road, between Maspeth and Columbusville, and is accessible at all hours by the Newtown and Flushing [illegible] line, (from Williamsburg ferries) at 6 cts. The sale will be peremptory, and the property offers great inducements to purchasers. Title perfect, and terms of payment easy. For further particulars apply to CHARLES E. MILLER, Auctioneer, No. 109 Broadway.

T. H. Bell, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BY BELL & BUSH.—THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at No. 135 7th-av., near 21st-st., the entire furniture of a genteel boarding house, beds, bedding, carpets, chairs, tables, and all kinds of housekeeping articles, kitchen utensils, &c. The articles must be cleared out same day. The owner is going West. Deposits required.

AUCTION SALES.

C. W. Holmes, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—C. W. HOLMES will sell THIS DAY, Monday, Oct. 2, at 10½ o'clock, the contents of the large four-story house on 20th-st., two doors east of 7th av., comprising a great variety of handsome parlor and chamber furniture; rosewood piano-forte, French plate pier and mantel mirrors, tapestry and Brussels carpets, China dinner and tea sets, ivory cutlery, elegant vases and parlor ornaments, extension dining tables, crockery and glassware, basement and kitchen furniture, &c. The furniture has only been in use since the first of May, and will be sold without reserve.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—By H. H. LEEDS & CO., MONDAY, Oct. 2, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 309 4th-av., between 23d and 24th-sts., household furniture, consisting of one superb rosewood upright pianoforte, made by Erard, of Paris; also, one elegant harp, made ditto; couches covered in delaine and green morocco; heavy 3 ply carpets; sofa, table, marble top, centre do., palanquin etagere, one first-rate mocking-bird and cage; Venetian carpet, stair do.; cottage furniture in bedrooms of black walnut, mahogany, &c.; dressing bureaus, &c.; mattresses, fine feather beds, tables, quartettes, china, glass and kitchen ware.

A. C. Tuttle, Auctioneer.

FRESH IMPORTED DUTCH BULBOUS ROOTS.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell at Auction, on TUESDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 17 Wall-st., a fine assortment of choice Haarlem Flower Roots from the celebrated nurseries of E. VAN DER SCHOOT & SONS, in Holland, consisting of hyacinths, tulips, jonquilles, crown imperials, narcissus, iris, gladiolus, lilies, &c., being the choicest roots received in several years, in lots to suit purchasers.

Peter Parks, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—FURNITURE, FANCY GOODS, &c.—PETER PARKS will sell THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the Auction Rooms, No. 79 Nassau-st., a large assortment of new and second-hand household and counting-room furniture, stoves, oil paintings, clocks, &c. Also, an invoice of fancy goods, comprising fine enameled and inlaid sets of tea trays, knives, forks, plated spoons, spectacles, brushes, doll heads, fancy clocks, lace curtains, table cloths, &c., &c. Terms cash.

William Irving, Auctioneer.

FRENCH JEWELRY.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at Auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 3, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 8 Pine-st., by order of consignees to pay advances—gold and silver guard chains, [illegible] charms, gold seal rings, ear-rings, scarf pins, watch keys, studs, vest chains, cornelian rings, gold mounted cornelian crosses, 100 doz. cornelian stones for mounting, opera glasses, &c.

Matthew Jordan, Auctioneer.

BY JORDAN & NORTON—Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, No. 358 Broadway, (up stairs.) The above would respectfully announce to the Trade that they will hold their first Lot Sale of BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c., on the 10th of Oct. 1854. Also Oct. 2, a large sale of works on Theology, Science &c., rare and curious, will be held at No. 358 Broadway. Catalogues ready Oct. 4.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—THIS DAY, Monday, Oct. 2, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 65 West 23d st., all the furniture in the above house, consisting of parlor dining room and chamber furniture, rosewood piano forte, &c. Sale to commence with the kitchen furniture.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—STATE ENGINEER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Sept. 14, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in obedience to a resolution of the Commissioners of the Land Office, that on Wednesday, the 4th day of Oct. next, at 12 o'clock at noon, will be sold at Public Vendue, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, the following lots and parcels of land, situate in said City, namely, The premises formerly mortgaged by JOSEPH W. HOWARD to the Commissioners of the United States Deposite Fund of the City of New-York, and now owned by the State, consisting of eight lots situate in the 2d av., viz.: Four lots on the northeast corner of 110th-st. and four lots on the southeast corner of 111th-st. and said avenue, the said lots being 25 feet 2 inches in breadth, front and rear, and 100 feet deep, be the same more or less. The conditions of sale will be, that one-fourth part of the purchase money be paid at or within forty-eight hours after the sale, and the remainder thereof secured by the bond of the purchaser, payable in six equal annual installments, with interest annually at 7 per cent. JOHN T. CLARK, State Engineer and Surveyor.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of several Writs of Execution to me directed and delivered, I will expose for sale by Public Auction on the 30th day of September, 1854, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Works of the American White Zinc Company, corner of Imlay and William sts., South Brooklyn, 1 new 45 horse power steam engine, (Carter & Co., makers;) 3 steam boilers; [illegible] paint mills; gearing of various kinds; 2 blowers; [illegible] and all the other fixtures of the engine, boilers and said White Zinc factory. Dated Brooklyn, Sept. 21, 1854. ENGLESBEE LOTT, Sheriff of Kings County. For further particulars inquire of CLARK & CORSWALL, Attorneys and Counsellors, No. 135 Broadway, New-York.

BY VIRTUE OF TWO CHATTEL MORTGAGES—I will expose for sale at the Merchants' Exchange on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of October, 1854, at 12 o'clock at noon, the steamboat or vessel called the HUNTRESS, her Engine, Boilers, Machinery, Boats, Anchors, Cables, Tackle, Apparel and Furniture, &c. Also, the steamboat or vessel called the HERCULES, her Engine, Boilers, Machinery, Boats, Anchors, Cables, Tackle and Furniture, &c. JAMES R. BENSEL, Attorney for Mortgagee. Dated New-York, Sept. 26, 1854.

MEDICAL.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION. By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. One hundredth Edition, (500,000), 18mo., pp. 250. On Fine Paper, Extra Binding, $1. Every complaint to which women is subject, from girlhood to womanhood [illegible]
For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO., Astor House, No. 2 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (Tribune Buildings;) at No. 2 Astor House, Broadway, and at the Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also, T. B. PETERSON, No. 98 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be post-paid, and addressed to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,224, New-York Post-Office.

DRS. R. & L. PERRY & CO'S EXCELLENT WORK ON DISEASE—THE SILENT FRIEND—In six languages, fiftieth edition, illustrated by one hundred anatomical and explanatory colored engravings, on steel, enlarged to 250 pages, containing the remedy for the prevention of disease [illegible] Price $1.
This book ought to be studied by every young man, and every man ought to read it with attention. Those who are afflicted with the disease mentioned therein, will certainly regain their health, increase the animal spirits, invigorate and revive the whole animal machine, by taking as directed Drs. R. & L. Perry's Specific Remedies. The patient is then sure to get strengthened and arrive to manhood, and the man will find a blessing to himself and his offspring. The remedies are:
DR. PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS—Price $1, $1 50, and $3 50 a box.
DR. PERRY'S CONCENTRATED DETERGIVE ESSENCE. Price $3 50 per bottle, or four quantities in one for $9, by which $5 are saved.
DR. PERRY'S BALM OF SYRIACUM. Price $3 50 and $9 per bottle, as above.
Full directions, as well as "The Silent Friend," being an elaborate description of the various diseases for which the above are the remedies, accompany each bottle.
All communications (post-paid) will be strictly confidential and promptly attended to, and the article ordered will be forwarded to any part of the United States, by express, or otherwise, as may be directed.
E. WEIGERT, Physician and Surgeon, Sole Agent in the United States for the sale of "Drs. R. & L. Perry & Co.'s (of London) "The Silent Friend," and their Specific Remedies. Office, No. 274 William-st., N. Y.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—Eleventh edition—365 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 222 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 41 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all these diseases from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No. 846 New York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted. *Courier Des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat*, Day Book and New-Brunswick Times.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease, even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. CORBETT, No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on disease. Twenty-three years in one speciality of the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method of treatment is the same as that practised by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

A PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—14th edition, 340 pages, with plates, price $1. Sold at No. 222 Nassau-st., No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and by the author, JOS. RALPH, M. D., No. 243 Houston-st. Hours of consultation from 8 to 10 o'clock, A. M., and 6 to 9 o'clock P. M., (Sundays excepted.)

CARD—DENTAL OPERATIONS WITH SKILL.—Parts supplied true to nature, and children's teeth regulated, by J. B. KENNEY, No. 182 6th-av., near 13th-st., New-York.

OFFICE FOR PATENTS, NO. 1 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.—AGENCIES IN LONDON, PARIS, BRUSSELS, VIENNA, &c. Specifications and Drawings for Applications, Surrenders for Reissue of Defective Patents, Reconsiderations of Rejected Cases, Interferences and Appeals are prepared and conducted, and Counsel given on all legal and scientific points connected with Patent Matters.
GREAT BRITAIN.—Provisional Protections, Registrations, Prolongations and the Great Seal, are procured. Caveats and Oppositions entered and conducted. Assignments and Licenses prepared, stamped and registered in London.
FRENCH, GERMAN, and other Continental Patents are obtained, and Assignments prepared, stamped and registered in the appropriate offices of record.
Specifications, the most important part of an application, especially in Europe, where the Patent is taken without official examination into its validity, are in no case entrusted to employes, as is the practice in some establishments.
In regard to Foreign Applications, the undersigned feels at liberty to remark, that, as a result of the many years he has conducted this business, and the perfection of his arrangements abroad, he has taken there during that time, a majority of all the Patents, both in numbers and importance, emanating from this country, as also in the United States a majority of all the Patents issued to foreigners, while, as an evidence of their legal strength and validity, not one has failed of being sustained when before the Court. JOSEPH P. PIRSSON.

DISSOLUTION.—Mr. EDWARD HUGHES has THIS DAY withdrawn from our firm. HUGHES, HAMPTON & CO. NEW-YORK, May 1, 1854.

FINANCIAL.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, give notice to the holders of the Scrip Stock of the Bank, that payment of the balance due (fifty per cent.) will be received at any time between this and the 1st day of October, together with interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, from the 20th of June to the day of payment. Said stock to be entitled to all future dividends. Certificates for the Scrip must be returned to the Bank at the time of payment, when certificates for full stock will be issued. A. P. HALSEY, Cashier. BANK OF NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1854.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE.—ALBANY, July 26, 1854.—The public are notified that the 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds of this Company, may now be obtained at par, on application at this office, or at the transfer agencies of this Company in New-York or Boston.
The Bonds have ten years to run, bearing semi-annual interest warrants, payable in New-York. They are issued in sums of $500 and $1,000, payable to bearer; but may be consolidated into larger amounts if desired, and made payable to order. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

BUFFALO, CORNING AND NEW-YORK RAILROAD.—SECRETARY'S OFFICE, LE ROY, September 12, 1854.—Notice is hereby given that the annual election for Directors of the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad Company will be held at Dunn's Hotel, in the village of Avon, Livingston County, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of October next. The polls will be open from 11 o'clock A. M. until 3 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from, and including the 20th of Sept. until after the day of election. F. DAVIS, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1854.
NOTICE.—The Stockholders of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company are hereby notified that the Annual Election for Directors of the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, in Erie place, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of October next. The polls will be open from 11 o'clock A. M. till 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst., at 3 o'clock, till the day after the election. By order of the Board of Directors. NATHANIEL MARSH, Secretary.

DRAFTS ON ENGLAND, IRELAND, AND SCOTLAND, for sale. We draw on the Union Bank of London. Belfast Banking Company, Ireland. National Bank of Scotland. Payable at sight, and in sums to suit, from £1 upward. TAYLOR BROTHERS, No. 76 Wall-st., cor. Pearl.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, Sept. 20, 1854.
THE EIGHTH INSTALLMENT of 10 per cent. on the Scrip Stock is required to be paid at the office of the Company, No. 69 Wall-st., on or before the 1st day of October next. G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

ROBERTSON, COLEMAN & CO., Rockford, } Illinois.
ROBERTSON, EASTMAN & CO., Dixon, }
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE—Collections made in our vicinity at current rate of Exchange. Refer to Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. August 19, 1854.

AN INSTALLMENT OF FIVE DOLLARS on each share of the Scrip Stock of the Manhattan Gas Light Company is required to be paid at the office of the Company, No. 60 6th-av., on MONDAY, the 2d of October. S. H. HOWARD, Secretary.

GROCERS' BANK.—NEW-YORK, Sept. 11, 1854.—The Annual Election for Directors and Inspectors of this Institution, will be held at the Banking-House, on MONDAY, 2d of October next, from 12 to 1 o'clock. By order of the Board. SAML. B. WHITE, Cashier.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by PAGE, BACON & CO., of San Francisco, or PAGE & BACON, of St. Louis, on the American Exchange Bank, are requested to present them for payment to DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

PACIFIC BANK.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY the 10th inst., from 12 M. to 2 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board. J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.

STOCKS AND BONDS—Bought and sold, strictly on commission, by A. W. GREENLEAF, No. 9 Wall-st.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 74 Wall-st.—This Company having a capital of $150,000 paid in cash and securely invested, are prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms. The Charter of this Company provides that after paying interest to the stockholders at the rate of six per cent. per annum, three-fourths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the insured, by scrip, bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemed in cash whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1,000,000.
TRUSTEES.
Stephen Whitney, John A. C. Gray, Wm. H. Russell, A. C. Dowling, Chas. H. Russell, Isaac Townsend, Peleg Hall, [illegible] Arthur Leary, Jos. Gaillard, Jr., John C. Astor, Daniel D. Smith, Fred. G. Foster, [illegible]
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CHARTERED IN 1824—Office No. 43 Fulton-st., corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No. 3 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having the full capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling-houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port, and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.
DIRECTORS.
William Ellsworth, Robert C. Bell, John A. Kennedy, [illegible] H. Quackenboss, Geo. Gilfillan, [illegible]
WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.
WILLIAM F. LAMBERT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 4th March, 1854.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.
DIRECTORS.
George E. Fox, [illegible] Abraham Bell, Ira Hawley, [illegible]
GEO. E. FOX, President.
SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Sept. 27, 1854.—The DROVERS BANK OF ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY, Ogdensburg, has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of TAYLOR BROTHERS as such agent, agreeably to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, May 11, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the Circulating Notes of the ASTOR BANK, of the City of New-York, (a Banking Association,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the said notes, will be given up to the said Bank.
my18-law6yM D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—ALBANY, July 6, 1854.—Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the Statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to G. W. WESLEY, an individual Banker, (the Hartford Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this Notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to said Banker will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Supt. jul8-law6yM

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Sept. 25, 1854.—The MEDINA BANK, Medina, Orleans Co., has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of F. P. JAMES & CO., of the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeably to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

SAVINGS BANK NOTICE.—BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, Broadway, corner Park-place.—Notice is hereby given, that for the greater accommodation of depositors, this bank will be open daily after 1st of October next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M., and 2 o'clock, P. M. The nights of business will remain as heretofore, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, from 5 to 7 o'clock, P. M. F. P. SCHOALS, President. WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary, pro. tem. PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—And for the benefit of all classes, corner 3d av. and 9th-st. Deposits made in this Institution on or before the 10th of October will draw interest from the 1st inst., at the rate of six per cent., on all sums of $500 and under.
JACOB A. WESTERVELT, (Mayor,) President.
PHILIP W. ENGS, 1st Vice-President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, 2d Vice-President.
W. H. ELSWORTH, Secretary.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK—No. 51 Chambers-st.—NOTICE.—Depositors are informed that deposits made on or before SATURDAY, the 7th day of October next, will draw interest from the 1st day of October. Bank open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. JOSEPH STUART, President. PETER CREHAN, Accountant.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 96 Warren-st., next to the corner of Greenwich-st. Interest at Six per cent. will be allowed on all sums not exceeding Five Hundred Dollars. Office open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M., and from 4 to 7 o'clock P. M. CALEB S. WOODHULL, President. VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINTS.—THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, having greatly enlarged their works and improved the quality of their product, are prepared to execute orders for their superior Paints. Their White Zinc, which is sold dry or ground in oil, is warranted pure and unsurpassed for body and uniform whiteness. A method of preparation has recently been discovered which enables the Company to warrant their Paints to keep fresh and soft in the kegs for any reasonable time. In this respect their Paints will be superior to any other in the market. Their Brown Zinc Paint, which is sold at a low price, and can only be made from the zinc ores from New-Jersey, is now well known for its protective qualities when applied to iron or other metallic surfaces. Their Stone Color Paint possesses all the properties of the Brown, and is of an agreeable color for painting cottages, depots, out-buildings, bridges, &c. Dealers supplied on liberal terms, by MANNING & SQUIRE, Agents New-Jersey Zinc Company, removed from No. 45 Dey-st. to No. [illegible] Washington-st., New-York.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and its most successful competition with the best of foreign, dealers can, with confidence, depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body, and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing. JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. [illegible]

WIRE ROPE FOR MINES, INCLINED PLANES, SUGAR HOUSES, STEERING PURPOSES—and all other places where great strength is required. Much safer, more durable, and cheaper than the best Hide or Manilla. All sizes from [illegible] diameter, upwards. Very pliable. CHARLES W. COPELAND, No. [illegible] Broadway.

RAILROADS.

FARE REDUCED.—GREAT WESTERN MAIL ROUTE—SIXTY MILES DISTANCE SAVED OVER ANY OTHER ROUTE BY STEAMBOAT ON THE LAKE—TO CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—(Carrying the Great Western United States Through Mail.)—Passengers can be ticketed through to all points West and South-west, either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, Hudson River Railroad, People's Line of Steamboats, or Harlem Railroad, connecting at Buffalo with the low-pressure steamboats: EMPIRE STATE, J. WILSON, Commander; SOUTHERN MICHIGAN, A. D. PERKINS, Commander; NORTHERN INDIANA, I. T. PRATT, Commander; and connecting at Dunkirk with the steamboats NIAGARA, Capt. MILLER; KEYSTONE STATE, Capt. RICHARDS; EMPIRE, Capt. MITCHELL; LOUISIANA, Capt. DAVENPORT. Also, connecting at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad; at Chicago, with the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad and the Chicago and Mississippi—with no change of cars or baggage between Chicago and St. Louis—also with Chicago and Galena Railroads. By calling at the Company's office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.
Freight to go via Buffalo should be marked care Capt. Cleveland Forbes, General Freight Agent, Buffalo. JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.
L. P. DUNTON, Ticket Agent.

CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS.—New and only direct route now open via CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.
United States Mail and Express route.
Two daily Passenger Trains (Sundays excepted) leave Chicago, (corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts.)
First—St. Louis Day Express ... 8:30 A. M.
Second—St. Louis Night Express ... 9:30 P. M.
Trains run direct to Alton (259 miles) without change of cars or baggage, and connect with the Company's splendid steamers
WINCHESTER AND REINDEER
(Running in exclusive connection with the Passenger Trains) through to St. Louis (25 miles) without landing.
TIME FROM CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS 14 HOURS.
The Chicago and Mississippi Railroad passes through Joliet, Bloomington, Springfield and Carlinville to Alton; and the travelling public will at once see the important advantage of this
AN AIR LINE ROUTE TO ST. LOUIS,
Over any other route from Chicago to the South-west.
NOTICE—IMPORTANT CONNECTIONS.
AT ALTON—Connections with daily line packet to Keokuk, making this the most direct route to Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk, and Northeastern Missouri.
AT ST. LOUIS—Connections with first-class lines of steamers for New-Orleans and all points on Lower Mississippi, Ohio, Cumberland, Tennessee and Arkansas Rivers; and also with steamers for all points on Missouri River, making this the direct route to Kansas and Council Bluffs.
R. P. MORGAN, Jr., Superintendent.
CHICAGO, Aug. 1, 1854.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD—AMERICAN LAKE SHORE LINE—For TOLEDO, CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, ST. LOUIS, GALENA, DUBUQUE, MILWAUKEE, SHEBOYGAN, and the West generally, also, SANDUSKY, DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS and CINCINNATI—Passengers by this route are not subjected to any expense for transferring themselves or baggage, or the surveillance of Custom house officers. Five daily trains from Cleveland: First—6 A. M. Express Train, from station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo, Chicago, and St. Louis. Second—9.30 A. M. Express Train, from west side of the river, for Sandusky, Cincinnati, Toledo, Chicago, and St. Louis. Third—3.10 P. M. Express Mail, from Station of C. C. & C. R. R. for Toledo, Chicago and St. Louis. Fourth—3 P. M. Mail Train, from west side of the river, for Sandusky and stations on Mad River Railroad. Fifth—9.30 P. M. Express Train, from station of C. C. & C. R. R. for Toledo and Chicago. Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices. E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.
OFFICE OF C. & T. R. R., CLEVELAND, July, 1854.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD—On and after Wednesday, Sept. 20, and until further notice, Passenger Trains leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Buffalo Express at 6 A. M. for Buffalo, Dunkirk Express at 6 A. M. for Dunkirk. Mail, at 8:15 A. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate Stations. Rockland Passenger at 3:30 P. M. (from foot of Chambers-st.) via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate Stations. Way Passenger at 4 P. M. for Otisville and intermediate Stations. Night Express, at 5:30 P. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant at 6 P. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate Stations. On Sunday, only one Express Train at 5:30 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Buffalo with first-class splendid steamers on Lake Erie for all ports on the Lake; and at Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily for Albany and Troy—On and after MONDAY, Aug. 14, 1854, the Trains will run as follows: Express Train 6 A. M., through in four hours, connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mail Train 9 A. M. Through Way Train 12 M. Express Train 5:30 P. M. Accommodation Train at 6:30 P. M. For Poughkeepsie—Way Passenger Trains at 7 A. M. and 4 P. M., and Way Freight and Passenger Train at 1 P. M. For Peekskill at 9 A. M., 5:30 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. The Peekskill and Poughkeepsie Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, 14th and 31st-sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAINS at 9 A. M., from Canal-st. for Albany, stopping at all Way Stations. OLIVER H. LEE, Vice-President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—NEW-YORK, EASTON, SOMERVILLE, &c.—FALL ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Sept. 4, 1854—Leave New-York for Easton, &c. at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.; for Somerville (way) at 5:30 P. M., by steamers RED JACKET and WYOMING, from Pier No. 2 North River, connecting at Elizabethtown with trains by New-Jersey Railroad, foot of Courtlandt-st. RETURNING—Will leave Phillipsburg (opposite Easton), at 6:15 and 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Somerville (way train,) at 6:30 A. M. NEW-YORK AND ELIZABETHPORT—Leave New-York at 8 and 10:15 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 5:30 P. M.; Elizabethport at 7:50 and 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 3 and 6 P. M.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—STATE AGRICULTURAL FAIR.—SPECIAL NOTICE.—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 2, 1854, this Company will run Special Trains to the "State Fair," held at "Hamiltonsquare," on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.
Trains will run as follows: Leave City Hall Station, New-York, at 7, 8, 9.15, 10.15 and 11.15 A. M., 1.15, 2.15, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30 and 10 P. M. RETURNING—Leave William's Bridge at [illegible] JOHN D. ELIOT, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA, AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, VIA NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—UNITED STATES MAIL AND EXPRESS LINES.—Leave New-York, foot of Courtlandt-st., at 7, 9, and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.—THROUGH IN FOUR HOURS. [illegible] the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 9 and 10 A. M. and 6 P. M.

TROY AND BOSTON RAILROAD—The most expeditious and only through line to Montreal in one day. Leave Hudson River depot, Chambers-st., at 6 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 1.30 P. M.; Burlington, 5 P. M.; Rouse's Point, 9 P. M., and at Montreal at 11 P. M. same day. By Way Train, 12 M.—Arrive at Rutland at 9 o'clock, and Burlington at 11.30, same evening; lodge and proceed to Ogdensburg or Montreal early next morning. Those leaving at 4 and 5 P. M. will lodge at Troy; leave next morning at 7 o'clock, and arrive at Burlington, Montreal and Ogdensburg, same day. ISAAC V. BAKER, Superintendent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA.—From Pier No. 1 North River. Two lines daily at 7 A. M., and 2 P. M.—Morning line at 7 A. M. by steamboat JOHN POTTER to South Amboy, thence by cars to way places and Camden; [illegible] Express line at 2 P. M., by JOHN POTTER to Amboy, thence direct to Camden by cars; [illegible] Way accommodation and Emigrant lines at 5 P. M.; [illegible]

NEW-HAVEN AND NEW-LONDON RAILROAD—NOTICE.—On and after Monday, Oct. 2, the train will leave New-Haven at 6 o'clock P. M. Passengers by this Road for Boston, Providence, Norwich and New-London, will take the 3 o'clock P. M. Express train from New-York. Also, the 8 o'clock Express for New-London. E. N. DOWD, Superintendent.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PRINCE & CO.'S MELODIONS—Of every variety, from $45 to $150, suitable for the parlor, lecture room, lodge room, or small church. Believing them to be better in tone, more durable and better finished than those of any other make, we have accepted the agency, and keep for sale only those manufactured by PRINCE & CO. WILLIAM HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway, opposite the Park, sole agents for Prince & Co.'s celebrated Melodions.

REMOVAL.—J. & C. FISCHER have removed their Warerooms from No. 178 Greenwich-st., to their new Manufactory, Nos. 343, 345, 347 and 349 West 26th-st., between 9th and 10th-avs., New-York, where they intend to keep on hand a large assortment of Pianos with all the best modern improvements, made under their own supervision, and warranted to stand any climate. Also, Pianos with the Æolian attachment. Piano-fortes tuned, repaired, or taken in exchange.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF PIANO-FORTES, TOOLS, PATTERNS, &c.—The stock of NUNNS & CO. will be sold at the Warerooms of McDONALD & BROTHER, No. 238 Bowery, at a great sacrifice for cash. The stock comprises an assortment of grand diagonal and horizontal 6¾, 6½ and 7 octaves, in plain and carved cases. Also, several second-hand pianos, from $50 to $125, fully warranted; by order of WM. WAKE, Assignee.

ATTENTION—Is respectfully invited to our extensive assortment of superior PIANO-FORTES at our new and spacious wareroom, No. 421 Broome-st., (a few doors east of Broadway,) which, in consequence of the increased demand for our unrivalled instruments, have been fitted up with special regard to the convenience of our numerous friends and patrons. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY.

PIANO-FORTES.—Professors and connoisseurs will profit by calling and examining T. H. CHAMBERS' justly celebrated instruments, which stand unrivaled and unequaled by any in the United States for refinement of tone, durability and elegance of finish. Warerooms, No. 385 Broadway. N. B.—The square "Grand" finished back 7¼ octaves is ready for exhibition.

A VERY RARE BARGAIN.—A beautiful 7-octave $310 rosewood piano-forte will be sold for $230, as the owner is going to Europe. It has a splendid tone, round corners, and perfect every way. [illegible] been used but little, fully warranted by the best makers. It can be seen at No. 6 College-place, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 3 P. M.

A. W. LADD & CO.'S GRAND DIAGONAL PIANO-FORTES with new grand action, which has no superior [illegible] LINCOLN & THOMPSON, sole agents, No. 441 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES.—An extensive assortment of Horizontal and Upright Piano-Fortes are constantly kept on hand, for sale and hire, at J. & D. WALKER'S Warerooms, No. 365 Broadway, next door to the Prescott House.

COAL.

COAL.—The subscriber is receiving Peach Orchard Lehigh and White Ash Schuylkill, of qualities inferior to none in the market, which he will sell at the lowest current price, screened from the yard, or delivered direct from the boat. Also, Cumberland, Liverpool, Orrel and Cannel Coals. HENRY REEVE, corner of Canal and Centre, and corner of Jane and West-sts.

COAL AND FLOUR.—Coal, first quality, nut size, $6 per ton; egg or grate coal, $6 75; flour, by the single barrel, at the wholesale market price, delivered in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, or Jersey City. Apply at the People's Coal and Flour Agency, No. [illegible] Broadway.

LIGHT, ECONOMY, SAFETY.—The subscribers invite the attention of all persons desiring portable Light, to their extensive assortment of Lamps and Chandeliers, embracing a great variety of Phosgene, Burning Fluid, Camphene and Oil Lamps.
They would particularly call attention to JENNINGS' PATENT SAFETY PHOSGENE LAMP, as the most desirable portable light ever introduced, being very brilliant, economical and convenient, and, in connection with the wire gauze, safety in lamps and fillers, without danger in its use.
The subscribers have sold these largely for eight years past and have yet to learn that any person has been injured by them. The article now advertised as a new Safety, by a Boston maker, is but an imitation of Jennings' Safety, patented by him years since.
The subscribers also manufacture Phosgene, (the only genuine,) Burning Fluid and Camphene of the best quality, and sell at wholesale to dealers on the best terms, as well as at retail to consumers. CHAS. STARR, Jr., & CO., No. 117 Fulton-st.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The Ships composing the Line are the following:
ATLANTIC, Capt. WEST. PACIFIC, Capt. NYE.
ARCTIC, Capt. LUCE. BALTIC, Capt. COMSTOCK.
ADRIATIC, Capt. ——.
These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodation for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first class cabin, $130; in second do., $75; exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325; from Liverpool to New-York, £35 and £20. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, Sept. 30 ... 1854	Wednesday, Sept. 20 ... 1854
Saturday, Oct. 14 ... 1854	Wednesday, Oct. 4 ... 1854
Saturday, Oct. 28 ... 1854	Wednesday, Oct. 18 ... 1854
Saturday, Nov. 11 ... 1854	Wednesday, Nov. 1 ... 1854
Saturday, Nov. 25 ... 1854	Wednesday, Nov. 15 ... 1854
Saturday, Dec. 9 ... 1854	Wednesday, Nov. 29 ... 1854
Saturday, Dec. 23 ... 1854	Wednesday, Dec. 13 ... 1854
	Wednesday, Dec. 27 ... 1854

For freight or passage apply to
EDWD. K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., N. Y.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
JOHN MUNROE & CO., No. 26 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Paris; or
GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.
Shippers please take notice, that the ships of this Line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS—From New-York to Liverpool—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. From Boston to Liverpool—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
ARABIA, Capt. Judkins; AMERICA, Capt. Lang;
PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie; EUROPA, Capt. Shannon;
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott; CANADA, Capt. Stone;
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison; NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear White Light at mast-head; Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.
AFRICA, Harrison, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 20
NIAGARA, Leitch, " Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 27
ARABIA, Judkins, " New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 4
AMERICA, Lang, " Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 11
CANADA, Stone, " New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 18
EUROPA, Shannon, " Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 25
AFRICA, Harrison, " New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 1
NIAGARA, Leitch, " Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 8
Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board. The owner of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.
For Freight or Passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

OCEAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY—For BREMEN, via SOUTHAMPTON.—The United States Mail Steamship HERMANN, E. Higgins Commander, will sail for Bremen, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers for England and France, on SATURDAY, Oct. 7, at 12 o'clock M., from Pier No. 37, North River.
PRICE OF PASSAGE.
FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON OR BREMEN.
In First Cabin, Main Saloon ... $130
In First Cabin, Lower Saloon ... 110
In Second Cabin ... 60
An experienced Surgeon is attached to steamer.
Specie delivered in Havre or London.
All letters must pass through the Post-Office.
For freight or passage, apply to
C. H. SAND, Agent, No. 11 South William-st.
The steamer WASHINGTON will succeed the HERMANN, and sail November 4.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE via NICARAGUA.—Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua, Proprietors. Through in advance of the mail. Only Line giving through tickets, including the Isthmus crossing. The splendid double-engine steamship STAR OF THE WEST, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, (2,000 tons burden,) will leave from Pier No. 3, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Punta Arenas, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 4, connecting with the steamship UNCLE SAM, (2,000 tons burden,) over the Nicaragua Transit route, having but twelve miles of land transportation, by first-class carriages. These steamers are unsurpassed in their ventilation and accommodations. For information or passage, apply only to
CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Bowling-green.
N. B.—Commencing on the 5th of October, the days of sailing of the steamers will be changed to the 12th and 27th of each month. When these days fall on Sunday the steamers will leave on the Monday following. There will be no steamer on the 19th of October.

FOR THE SOUTH.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS STOPPING AT HAVANA.—Carrying the United States Mail. The steamship BLACK WARRIOR, J. D. BULLOCK, Commander, will sail for the above ports on MONDAY, Oct. 9, at 3 o'clock, from pier at foot of Beach-st., North River. Freight taken for Mobile.
Passengers for Havana must procure passports before leaving port. Goods for the interior will be forwarded free of commissions. For freight or passage, apply to
LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., Agents, No. 24 Broadway.
N. B.—The CAHAWBA, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, will succeed the BLACK WARRIOR, and sail WEDNESDAY, Oct. 25, 1854. Bills of lading must be sent in for signing, the evening previous to the ship's sailing.

HALIFAX, BERMUDA AND ST. THOMAS.—The Royal Mail steamer CURLEW, W. SAMPSON Commander, will sail from Halifax for Bermuda and St. Thomas, after the arrival of the Royal Mail steamer from Boston, on the undermentioned dates:
Thursday Night ... 31st August, 1854.
Thursday Night ... 28th September, 1854.
Thursday Night ... 26th October, 1854.
Thursday Night ... 23d November, 1854.
Thursday Night ... 21st December, 1854.
Thursday Night ... 18th January, 1855.
Passage money from Halifax to Bermuda ... [illegible]
Passage money to St. Thomas ... [illegible]
S. CUNARD & CO., Halifax.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The U. S. Mail Steamship ROANOKE, THOS. SKINNER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, WEDNESDAY, Oct. 4, at 4 o'clock P. M. will arrive in Norfolk the next afternoon, and Petersburg and Richmond the following morning. From Norfolk passengers for the South proceed by Railroad direct, with through tickets from Weldon to Wilmington, Augusta, Charleston, Atlanta, &c., &c.
Passage and fare, (State room included,) to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10; Steerage passage half-price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. [illegible] Broadway.

EXPRESSES.

ADAMS & CO.'S U. S. EXPRESS FOR CALIFORNIA, OREGON, SANDWICH ISLANDS, CALLAO, LIMA, VALPARAISO, and all the principal ports on West Coast of South America, per U. S. Mail Steamer GEORGE LAW, on THURSDAY, Oct. 5. Our next regular U. S. Mail Express as above by Panama [illegible] per steamer GEORGE LAW, for ASPINWALL direct, in care of one of our own Messengers, as usual. Freight received until [illegible] o'clock on the day of the steamer's departure. No package should exceed [illegible] and everything should be in water proof condition or it will be at the owner's risk.
ADAMS & CO., No. 59 Broadway.

ADAMS & CO.'S EXPRESS FOR CALIFORNIA, OREGON, SANDWICH ISLANDS, &c.—[illegible] STAR OF THE WEST, via Nicaragua, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 4, at 3 o'clock P. M. in charge of a Special Messenger, as usual, to destination. Freight received until 12 o'clock, and small parcels and dispatches until 2 o'clock on day of sailing. Particular attention given to the transfer of warehoused good in bond.
ADAMS & CO., No. 59 Broadway.

NOTICE TO GAS CONSUMERS—IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN THE COST OF GAS.—At the present season, when coals are rising in price, and winter, with its long evenings and dark days, is approaching, gas consumers are little prepared to hear and will doubtlessly be agreeably surprised to learn, that a very great reduction, equal to about 30 per cent., is to be made on their gas bills by the adoption of the new system of Gas Economizing, invented by J. FIRMIN of No. 214 3d-av., between 18th and 19th-sts. [illegible] in this City and in Brooklyn is unexceptionably certain in its results—securing the most perfect light at smallest cost.
At the New-York Daily Times, where the Gas Regulator had been in operation and where the gas-burners were of the best and most economical kind—where no one had suspected waste of gas, FIRMIN'S system has reduced the consumption from 1,500 cubic feet, the average nightly quantity consumed, in July and August, to 1,000 cubic feet, the average nightly consumption in August and September—giving a better light at that. (See Certificate—Editors' rooms, Compositors' rooms, and Pressroom.)
All agree that the light on the new system is fully equal to their wants, while it is equally certain that it costs nearly one-half less. Consumers of Gas will rejoice to learn that this is by no means singular or exceptional case, but that, on the contrary, a saving of 75 to 100 per cent. on the necessary cost of the Gas is frequently effected.
At one of the largest hotels in this City, also at one of the most extensive establishments in Brooklyn—the Naval Hospital—even greater savings and improvements have been effected; indeed, there is scarcely a Gas consumer who cannot be benefited by this system to a similar extent, the Gas Regulators having been applied, as they had been in all the cases alluded to, forming no exception.
At another large establishment a saving of 50 per cent., equal to about $3,500 per year, has been effected, in addition to a former 30 per cent. saved by FIRMIN'S GAS BURNERS, in conjunction with KIDDER'S GAS REGULATORS, applied about one year since, proving a saving equal to about 100 per cent. on the necessary cost of the Gas, with a clearer and better light in every respect.
By FIRMIN'S system, any quality or quantity of light may be obtained and preserved invariable at any given pressure or quantity, [illegible] any other light in the same premises.
By this system, where the street pressure or supply has been deficient, [illegible] uniformity of supply, where all the experiments of gas fitters, gas regulators, patent burner-makers, &c., have failed.
This system is not expensive, even at first cost, perfects operation of all burners, which need not necessarily be exchanged; it is cheaper than any other; it allows of no waste whatever, and subjects the consumer to no inconvenience, no blowing out of the gas; no lights going out through the interlocking of defective regulators; no flickering, sight-destroying lights; perfection is the thing sought—perfection is the thing secured, so far as science can secure it. J. FIRMIN, No. 214 3d-av., between 18th and 19th-sts.
J. F. desires that it may be distinctly understood that he has no connection whatever with any gas regulator company, gas fitter, patent gas burner man, or any others. His system is applicable, and saves where all these have failed.
Certificates from the New-York Daily Times Compositors' Rooms.
Our gas lights on the Compositors' Floor operate entirely to our satisfaction. There are no complaints among the workmen of deficiency of light. M. F. GALE.
AUG. 22, 1854.
The gas lights around the presses, the engines, and about the Press Room generally, were so bad, flickering and unsteady that it was quite painful to work by them. Indeed the effect would have been utterly destructive to the sight of the workmen, if the cause—this unsteady light—had been continued.
Firmin's system has removed the difficulty—the lights are now just as they should be—uniformly sufficient, steady and pleasant; they are equal to our wants, better and stronger than they were before the change.
AUG. 22, 1854. WM. P. CLAWSON.

SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS FOR FIRE PROOF BUILDINGS, VAULTS, STORE FRONTS, ROOFS, &c., &c., &c.—The undersigned are now prepared to furnish solid Wrought Iron Rolled Beams, cut to specified lengths, at a price which enables fire-proof buildings to be erected, at a very moderate advance on the cost of wooden ones. The public are invited to examine the new building of Messrs. Harper & Brothers in Cliff-st., where they have been used. For further information apply to COOPER & HEWITT, No. 17 Burling-slip.

ENCAUSTIC TILES for floors of churches and public buildings, and for vestibules, halls, dining rooms, conservatories, and hearths in dwellings. These tiles are of an almost infinite variety of patterns, are very hard and strong, and are used in the best houses in all parts of the country. Also, Garnkirk chimney tops, suited to every style of architecture, [illegible] and by architects generally. For sale by MILLER, COATES & YOULE, No. 279 Pearl-st., New-York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—In the Matter of the Application of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to THE OPENING OF AVENUE A, from 86th-st. to [illegible], in said City.—We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment herein, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, or occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows to wit:
FIRST.—That we have completed our Estimate and Assessment, and that all persons or parties interested who are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to EDWARD C. WEST, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 2 Chambers-st., (3d story front rooms,) in the City, on or before the 4th day of November, 1854.
SECOND.—That any persons or parties who may consider themselves aggrieved by said Estimate and Assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the same place, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the 10th of November, 1854.
THIRD.—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 9th day of December, 1854.
FOURTH.—That the limits embraced by this Assessment are as follows: All those pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, and fronting on both sides of Avenue A, between the northerly side of 86th street and the East River.
And also, all those other pieces and parcels of land bounded on the east by the line of the centre of the block between Avenue A and Avenue B, and on the west by the line of the centre of the block between Avenue A and the First Avenue, as the same are laid out on the said Map of the Commissioners.
FIFTH.—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Saturday, the 9th day of December, A. D. 1854, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.
EDWARD C. WEST, ANTHONY L. ROBERTSON, GEORGE E. BALDWIN, } Commissioners.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 30, 1854.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York.—JOHN KEIGHLEY and JAMES KEIGHLEY against THOMAS C. W. PIERCE.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has this day been filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers, at their office, No. 2 Dey-st., in the said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three dollars and [illegible] cents, with interest at the rate of five per cent. on [illegible] eight hundred and seventy-one dollars and twenty cents thereof from the 3d day of November, 1852, and at the same rate on one thousand and fifty-one dollars and ninety-three cents thereof from the 13th day of December, 1852, besides the costs of this action.—Dated June 19, 1854.
BENEDICT, BOARDMAN & HUNTINGTON, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
au26-law6wM*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York.—DENTON E. HALSTEAD against HENRY T. TITUS.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To HENRY T. TITUS, defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 237 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eighty-eight dollars and seventy-five cents with interest from the 21st day of December, 1853, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Aug. 28, 1854. MEAD & TAFT, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk above-named, on the 29th day of August, 1854. MEAD & TAFT, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Au30-law6wM*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York.—ADOLPHE JACQUESSON against LOUIS M. VAN ESTEN, EDWARD VAN ESTEN, and JULES VAN ESTEN.—To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action (which has this day been filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York,) and to serve a copy of your answer on us at our office, No. 63 Wall-st., in the said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of four thousand six hundred and three dollars and [illegible] cents with interest thereon from the 25th day of March, 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Sept. 25, 1854. BECK & McADAM, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 63 Wall-st., New-York.
s25-law6wM*

SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York—CHARLES A. HASKINS against SAVILLA M. HASKINS—Summons for relief—(Com. not ser.)—To the above-named defendant. You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 24 William-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Sept. 25, 1854.
s25-law6wM* W. E. DISBROW, Plaintiff's Attorney.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Pursuant to an order of WILLIAM F. FRAZER, Surrogate of the County of Rockland, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM WOODBURY, late of the town of Orangetown, County of Rockland, and State of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to Hubbell W. Risley, one of the executors of the said deceased, at his place of business, No. [illegible] Warren-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of November next.—Dated May 5, 1854.
H. W. RISLEY, HARRIET WOODBURY, Executor and Executrix.
my22-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY VAN VEGHTEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of JAMES M. COGGESHALL, No. 107 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 29th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of March, 1854.
JAS. M. COGGESHALL, GEORGE B. POWELL, } Executors.
mh27-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE BONSOR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their office, No. 73 Division-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 20, 1854.
SAMUEL HURLEY, JACOB MILES, }
jy25-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HANNAH JENKINS, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 20 East 25th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of December next, 1854.—Dated New-York, June 12, 1854.
WILLIAM M. CALDWELL, Administrator.
je13-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD DEMAREST, late of the City of New-York, Stair Builder, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at the house of Mrs. DEMAREST, No. 103 West 20th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 12, 1854.
MARIA DEMAREST, Executrix.
au14-law6mM* JOHN S. MEYER, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DANIEL FOX, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his store, No. 211 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 9th day of March next.—Dated Sept. 5, 1854.
s6-law6mM* RICHARD PATRICK, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM SIBEY, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, ALEXANDER McCUE, at his office, No. 6 Court-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated June 5, 1854.
CATHARINE SIBEY, CHARLES SIBEY, ALEXANDER McCUE, } Executors.
je5-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against HENRY HOLT, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her residence in Washington-av., near Lafayette-av., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 16th day of March next.—Dated Sept. 2, 1854. LUCY HOLT, Administratrix.
s11-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER—Of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY KEATING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the residence of JOHN S. AUSTIN, in 109th-st., between 2d and 3d-avs., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March next. Dated, New-York, Sept. 18, 1854.
s19-law6mM* ISAAC H. AUSTIN, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings.—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against PATRICK H. MORRIS, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of residence, No. 65 Gold-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 4th day of April next.—Dated Sept. 28, 1854. FREDERICK MORRIS, Administrator.
s29-law6mM*

MACHINERY.

GAS FIXTURES.—STEPHEN PHILBIN would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has opened his new gas fixture wareroom Nos. 235 and 237 4th-st., one door west of Broadway, where he has constantly on hand a splendid assortment of the latest patterns of GAS CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, PENDANTS, &c., of every character and style, from the well known manufactory of Cornelius, Baker & Co., Philadelphia. Also a large stock of store pendants and other fixtures of every description, suitable for gas.
S. P. would invite the attention of strangers before purchasing elsewhere, as he flatters himself they can be better suited at his establishment than at any other in the City.
P. S.—Plumbing and gas fitting in all their various branches attended to as heretofore. All work done at this establishment warranted. Branch at No. 8 Astor House, Barclay-st.

SEYMOUR'S EXCELSIOR SEWING MACHINE.—The latest and best improvement of the age, is now on exhibition and sale at the splendid show rooms of the Excelsior Sewing Machine Company, No. 245 Broadway. This Machine is entirely new in its construction, and got up without regard to expense, and is pronounced by elegant judges the best machine ever invented. It does better work, and with greater ease and facility to the operator. We challenge the world, and defy competition. Prices no object to those who want to use them! Licensed by HOWE. No infringement on any other patent.

FAIRBANKS' PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES.—Constructed on the most scientific principles, and with the greatest care. They are adapted to every kind of business, and are indispensable for railroads, warehouses, stores, foundries, factories, &c.
Upwards of seventy different modifications have been got up to meet the wants of every branch of trade. For sale, wholesale and retail, by
FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 89 Water-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—For all parts of Europe, [illegible] issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for every State in the Union, No. 12 Warren-st., corner Broadway. N. B.—Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates.

New-York Daily Times.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

ARRIVAL OF THE EL DORADO.

The Arrival of Concha—Public Demonstrations—A Bull-Fight and a Feast.

The U. S. Mail steamship *El Dorado*, HENRY J. HARTSTENE, Commander, arrived yesterday at the foot of Warren-street, from New-Orleans and Havana. She left New-Orleans on the 20th ult. On arriving at Havana on Sunday morning the 24th ult., her passengers for California and the Isthmus were transferred to the steamship *Falcon*, under the command of Capt. A. G. GRAY, hitherto of the *El Dorado*. The *Falcon* sailed on Sunday afternoon at 3 P. M., for Aspinwall, and the *El Dorado* left Havana next morning at 8 o'clock. The *El Dorado* brings $112,300 in specie from New-Orleans, consigned as follows: BEEBE & Co., $21,300; M. MORGAN & SON, $30,000; J. PENNETT, $30,000; G. S. ROBBINS & SON, $11,000.

The thirst for pleasure and excitement, so characteristic of Cuban Spaniards, seized them eagerly upon the return of Gen. CONCHA to the Island, as Captain General in place of PEZUELA, to satisfy their morbid appetites in festivities, semi-barbarian amusements, and noisy popular demonstrations. Accordingly on last Sunday the city presented a very gaudy appearance. In all the principal streets rudely constructed arches could be seen, displaying quite a waste of red and yellow. National flags, drapery and festoons were profusely displayed, and in the evening much light was thrown upon the crowded streets from a great number of rudely bedaubed tumblers, which covered in many instances the entire fronts of stores, groceries and the residences of distinguished officials. The military, too, was not inactive. Martial music was heard in all directions, and quite an army of military officers in gala uniform thronged the streets and coffee-houses. The stranger was not left for a moment in doubt as to the nature of the Government thus reinstated over "la siempre fiel Isla de Cuba."

In the afternoon nothing scarcely could be heard near the Plaza but the monotonous, though excited shouting of omnibus drivers, "Plaza de Toros," "Plaza de Toros," and this celebrated edifice was soon thronged by a vast crowd of anxious spectators. The amusement itself needs no description. Most of your readers are doubtless acquainted with the nature of Bull fights in Havana. The place was crowded on the "sunny" and on the "shady side"—fair ladies were there to glut their eyes on the bloody scene. Gen. CONCHA and his Cabinet were there as the illustrious patrons of the barbarous sport. A venerable-looking liveried mulatto with a trumpet was there, whose position seemed doubtful whether Herald of the Bulls, Bulldogs, or of Gen. CONCHA as great Bull Patron; our Cuban neighbors will perhaps inform us. A vast multitude of the "faithful people" was there, most vociferous in their shouts of welcome and vivas. We are not certain whether they rose in honor of the Bulls, the Bull-fighters, Bulldogs, or the Bull Patron—CONCHA.

It cannot be expected that the present popular enthusiasm in favor of General CONCHA, can be of long duration. The Spaniards will, perhaps, continue his anxious partisans; but the Creoles have no confidence in him, and unless he conciliates this class by important concessions, the island will, perhaps, soon make strenuous efforts to cast off Spanish despotism, and obedient to her destiny become one of the bright stars in the flag of freedom.

DEATHS.—On the 24th, ROBT. SMITH, of Consumption. On the 20th August, —— HYER, suddenly, both belonging to the ship.

Havana Markets.

HAVANA, Saturday, Sept. 23, 1854.

SUGARS.—Beyond a few operations at prices rather in favor of sellers, there has been nothing of moment occurring during the present week, business in general being somewhat interrupted since the 21st by festivities to honor the arrival of the new Captain General. The inquiry for the article, however, is better than usual at this season of the year, and an upward tendency is evidently manifesting, especially for parcels of pretty well preserved quality, and of low grades. [illegible] rule as far as[illegible] as follows, viz.:

[illegible]

The stock on hand in town is computed about the same as last week. At the Regla Warehouses there are 61,730 boxes. At Matanzas the rest of the crop in first and second hands does not exceed 20 M. boxes and 300 hhds.

MUSCOVADOS.—A parcel of only fair quality has been sold here at 5½ rials; the supply is extremely reduced here, and at outports, and mostly in second hands. [illegible]

MOLASSES.—[illegible]

HONEY.—[illegible]

LUMBER.—[illegible]

FREIGHTS for Europe continue altogether dull, and as on last week the following charters were closed, viz.: A Spanish brig of about 1,500 boxes, for Antwerp and back here, at a round sum of $6,000; a Danish brig, of about 1,100 boxes, for Falmouth and Matanzas, at £3 5s. 6d.; a Spanish brig, of about 900 boxes, for do., at £3; and a Belgian ship of about 4,000 boxes, for do., at £3 10s. Quotations for the British Channel for orders are from £3 10s @£3 [illegible]. For the United States there is a good demand, but no vessels in port, and partial engagements are making at high rates for Sugar in boxes and hhds. Quotations are [illegible] rials ₩ box; $6@$6 ₩ hhd. of Sugar; $3 37½@$4 ₩ hhd. of Molasses; Mediterranean, £3@£4; France, 90f.@100f.

EXCHANGES.—Are keeping dull and drooping, and last rates were:

London	12½ to 13 ₩ cent. premium.
Paris	par to ½ ₩ cent. premium.
Antwerp	par
Spain	3 to 5 ₩ cent. premium.
New-York	½ to 1 ₩ cent. premium.
Boston	½ to 1 ₩ cent. premium.
New-Orleans	2 ₩ cent. prem., short sight.

DOLLARS.—Mexican are worth 7½ ₩ cent. premium on ship board.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Bills of Mortality.

The City Inspector makes the following returns for the THIRTY-NINTH WEEK of the present year:

Weekly Report of Deaths in the City and County of New-York, from the 23d day of Sept. to the 30th day of Sept., 1854: Men, 146; women, 106; boys, 189; girls, 172. Total, 612.

DISEASES.

[illegible]

AGES.—[illegible]

PLACES OF NATIVITY.—United States, [illegible]; Ireland, [illegible]; [illegible]

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.—[illegible]

THOMAS K. DOWNING, City Inspector.

CITY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, Saturday, Sept. 30, 1854.

[Communicated.]

INHALATION IN CONSUMPTION.—The following communication affords convincing evidence of the great success attending the application of medicines in consumption—directly to the lungs—by inhalation.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I am led by gratitude to Dr. HUNTER, and from sympathy for those suffering from that most melancholy of all diseases, consumption, to make public the following successful treatment of a member of my own family by inhalation. For some years previous to January last, she was troubled with a slight hacking cough. From January to the 19th of March—at which time she commenced the inhaling treatment under the care of Dr. ROBERT HUNTER—her cough was very severe, attended with expectoration of a tough mucous matter. Her state was attended with great shortness of breath, loss of appetite, flesh and strength, and at nights she was restless and feverish; her hands and feet were generally icy cold, and she suffered frequently from pain in the chest and from sore throat. In Boston, in the Spring of 1853, she expectorated blood, and again in April, 1854. The treatment employed in her case consisted in inhaling medicines from a glass apparatus, several times a day, for ten or fifteen minutes at a time. On the 19th of July, four months from the time of commencing, she was enabled to discontinue, feeling no longer any necessity for further treatment, and has since continued entirely free from her distressing malady. This tribute is offered not alone to inhalation, but also to the skill and solicitude which throughout marked the attendance of Dr. HUNTER. Yours, &c., A. A. SAMANOS, No. 36 Varick-st., opposite St. John's Park. NEW-YORK, Sept. 26, 1854.

[Advertisement.]

☞ It is undoubtedly the interest of the community to turn a deaf year to quackery in every form; but it becomes a question whether, because of the prevalence of pretension, we are not disposed unjustly to class everything that is novel or striking, or that asserts for itself more than usual powers, among the quackish pretences and humbugs of the day. And this is peculiarly true of discoveries in medicine, and their asserted adaptation to a class or a series of disorders. No matter how much of real merit they may possess, even though they be substantiated by references that in a business point of view should be undoubted, they are all subject to the taint of doubt and suspicion. The many unblushing though successful speculations that have been made in medicine—the base arts of proprietors of valueless preparations that come in competition with a new remedy—the deep interest of many apothecaries in medicines that are established—and the narrow-minded and selfish opposition of some physicians—are the most obvious reasons for this doubt. Still, it is believed that a really good medicine will work its own way, and create a demand. That DESHLER'S PILLS will cure the worst cases of Fever and Ague, is fearlessly asserted and honestly believed. They may be bought of any respectable Druggist in this or the adjoining cities, of C. V. CLICKENER & Co., No. 81 Barclay-street; F. C. WELLS & Co., No. 127 Eighth-avenue, and of C. D. DESHLER, New Brunswick, N. J.

[Communicated.]

☞ *The Challenge and American Sporting Gazette* is the title of a new paper, the first number of which will be issued on Wednesday next, by Messrs. NELSON & Co., No. 36 Nassau-street, in this City. As its title indicates, *The Challenge* will be devoted to the interests of the sporting world, and will contain full and accurate information on every subject that can be of interest to sporting men—such as deeply interesting sporting tales and sketches, accounts of military parades, reports of target shooting, always kept up to the latest dates. Also, the lives and portraits of the great sporting men of the day—comprising the kings of the race-course, the champions of the ring, and fast men of every caste and grade. It will be a thorough and reliable sporting chronicle—a thing the want of which has long been felt by our fast characters, and those who take an interest in these matters. In fact, it will fill up a void in the serial literature of the day that has never before been filled. It will be sent to subscribers for $2 a year, and sold by all City news-agents for 5 cents per copy. *The Challenge* is bound to be accepted by the public. [*Sunday Atlas.*

(Advertisement.)

LADIES, ATTENTION.—A chance in keeping with the times. S. BATCHELDER, Attorney, and by order of the assignees, will sell the entire balance of the rich and valuable stock of dry goods and carpets contained in the store corner of Thirty-third-street and Eighth-avenue, formerly occupied by J. H. Dingman, at public auction, commencing Monday, Oct. 2, at 9½ o'clock, and continue till everything is disposed of. The stock is large, and replete with every style of Fall goods, all of which will and must be sold this week, no matter at what cost or sacrifice. Store to let, and fixtures for sale. Inquire on the premises.

(Advertisement.)

A VOICE FROM THE NURSERY.—PHALON has received a letter from the wife of an eminent merchant of this City, from which the following is an extract: "Your Paphian Lotion is, to use a common phrase, a real blessing to mothers. It not only immediately relieves the irritations of the skin to which infants are liable, but renders nursing a pleasant and painless duty to the mother." As a means of clearing the complexion from tan, &c., it is infallible. Sold by E. PHALON, No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel, and No. 197 Broadway, corner of Dey-street. Also by druggists and fancy dealers generally.

(Advertisement.)

WEST FLUSHING.—The attention of our readers is requested to an advertisement in another column, of an auction sale of cottage sites in this favorite village. Those in search of a site for a home, healthy, well located and convenient to the City, can find no better opportunity than the present. All particulars may be obtained at the office of BARKER & ELLIOTT, No. 3 Nassau-street.

(Advertisement.)

ASPINWALL'S TONIC MIXTURE.—This preparation is the only certain specific for fever and ague. It breaks the chills immediately and invariably, and rapidly recruits the strength. Prepared after the original formula, by THOMAS & MAXWELL, (Successors to J. S. ASPINWALL,) No. 86 William-street.

(Advertisement.)

GAS! GAS!—GAS FIXTURES of new designs and unsurpassed workmanship, will be found at the great manufacturing depôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway; also, a new portable gas apparatus, designed for country residences, churches or factories.

(Advertisement.)

WRITING AND BOOK-KEEPING.—The subscriber will receive new pupils daily this week, for a thorough course of instruction in the art of Penmanship and double entry Book-keeping.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 369 Broadway.

(Advertisement.)

☞ Book-Keeping Rooms of C. C. MARSH, No. 348 Broadway, (Appleton's Building,) are now open day and evening for instruction. Those interested will please call or send for circulars.

LONG ISLAND.

Attempted Murder and Suicide in South Brooklyn.

South Brooklyn, yesterday, about 12 o'clock, was the scene of another diabolical attempt by a husband to murder his wife. Supposing that he had accomplished his fiendish purpose, he drew a razor across his own throat and expired in a very few minutes. The particulars, so far as we have been able to learn them, are as follows: MICHAEL KING, (who resided with his wife and family of five children, in the fourth story of a house at the corner of Columbia and Irving-streets,) while intoxicated, about noon yesterday, and laboring under a fit of jealousy, attacked his wife with a razor, with which he was shaving himself, inflicting a fearful wound on the left side of her neck and face, and also giving a severe wound on the right side of her neck. She screamed for assistance, when he pitched her into the hall-way and locked himself in his room.

Officer REYNOLDS of the Third District Police, heard the cry of murder, entered the house, and alone proceeded to the apartments occupied by KING, and finding the wife bleeding on the floor, he burst the door open. When this was done KING was standing near the door with the razor in his hand, his person covered with blood. The officer made an attempt to grasp him, when he sprang backwards and deliberately drew the razor across his throat, severing everything to the muscles at the back of his neck. Officer BYRNES of the same District, having arrived about this time, their combined strength was not sufficient to hold the man in his dying struggles, which lasted some twenty minutes. Dr. [illegible] was early on the spot and dressed the wounds of Mrs. KING, which are not considered as mortal, and she was subsequently sent to the City Hospital by order of Coroner BALL, who caused the body of her husband yesterday afternoon, to be removed to the dead house, where an inquest will be held to-day. Deceased was about 40 years of age, and it is said was in the constant practice of abusing his wife, especially when intoxicated.

Attempt of a Wife to Kill her Husband in Brooklyn.

MICHAEL HIGGINS and his wife, residing in Concord-street, near Fulton-avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday morning commenced quarreling and from words they soon came to blows. The wife finding that she was getting the worst of it, took a piece of broken plate and struck her husband a blow with it on the temple, severing the temple artery. The blood flowed freely, and before any aid could be rendered he was nearly dead from loss of blood. The flow was finally stopped, and Coroner BALL sent the man to the Hospital and ordered the woman to be locked up to await an examination. Both parties to this affray were intoxicated.

Mortality in Brooklyn.

The Health Officer reports 109 deaths for the week ending Saturday, the 30th ult., from the following

Diseases—Asphyxy, atrophy, cancer, debility, dropsy in the abdomen, fever, nervous fever, typhus fever, heart disease, inflammation of the lungs, inflammation of the stomach, premature birth, teething—1 each; croup, dropsy, drowned, bilious fever, inflammation of the bowels—2 each; casualty, congestion of the brain, typhoid fever, whooping-cough, old age, still-born—3 each; 4 by convulsions; 5 each by cholera morbus and dropsy in the head; consumption 6; cholera infantum and diarrhœa, 7 each; epilepsy 9, and cholera 10.

Males 54, females 48; adults 43, children 66.

NEW-JERSEY.

Fire on the Salt Meadows.

The heavy smoke which has been rising for a few days past west of Bergen Hill, is in consequence of fire raging on the Salt Meadows, near the Hackensack Bridge. The cars have on different occasions been enveloped in this smoke for the distance of one or two miles.

☞ RAND, the alleged bank robber, has been released from jail at Norfolk, Va., there being no positive evidence of his guilt.

☞ The United States practice-ship *Preble* arrived at Annapolis. The officers and crew were all well.

☞ It is reported that there have been twelve deaths from yellow fever at Darien, Ga.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 28, by Rev. A. R. Van Nest, JOHN WEBBER, counsellor-at-law, to MARTHA ANNA EARL, eldest daughter of Morris J. Earl, all of this City. ☞ Illinois papers please copy.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Sept. 27, by Rev. Dr. Searles, Mr. FIELDER B. WEEKS, of West Winfield, Herkimer Co., to Miss AMELIA ANN PYE, daughter of Hannah and Edward B. Pye.

At South Woodstock, Conn., on Wednesday, Sept. 27, at the Congregational Church, by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, of Brooklyn, N. Y., N. O. PILSBURY, of Brooklyn, to MARY E. CURTIS, daughter of Rev. Jonathan Curtis, of Woodstock.

At Greenwood, Hunterdon Co., N. J., on Thursday, Sept. 28, by Rev. J. T. Janeway, EDWARD REMINGTON, of Philadelphia, to ELIZA E., daughter of the late Robert E. Reading.

DIED.

In this City, on Saturday evening, Sept. 30, SAMUEL BELL, in the 78th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Monday afternoon, Oct. 2, at 2 o'clock, from St. John's Church, without further invitation.

In this City, on Sunday, Oct. 1, ELECTA STARR HOUGHTON, wife of Edward Houghton, aged 36 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, at the residence of her husband, 16th-st. and Broadway, on Tuesday, at 3 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery, for interment.

In this City, on Sunday, Oct. 1, RICHARD H. WRIGHT, in the 57th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, 3d inst., from his late residence, No. 137 Laurens-st., at 2 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery, for interment.

In this City, on Sunday morning, Oct. 1, GEORGE SHAMAN, in the 79th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, at 2 P. M., from his late residence, No. 183 [illegible], without further notice.

In this City, on Friday, Sept. 29, M. EMMA, daughter of James Pollock, aged 11 years.

The friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her father, No. 233 West 19th-st.

In this City, on Saturday, Sept. 30, RHODA E., wife of William H. Hewitt.

Her friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 198 Lexington-av., near 29th-st., this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Oct. 1, JAMES DUNLOP, Sen., a native of Ayrshire, Scotland, aged 53 years, [illegible] months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 200 John-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, the 3d inst. at 2 P. M., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Oct. 1, STEPHEN CROSS, in the 61st year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Kent-av., near Morton-st., on Monday, 2d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

☞ Cortlandt Co. papers please copy.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Sept. 30, after a short illness, ANNA MARIA, wife of William Clark, of Fort Plain, N. Y., aged 35 years.

In Harlem, on Saturday afternoon, Sept. 30, EDWARD C. WEEKS, in the 46th year of his age.

His remains will be taken to Carmel, Putnam Co., for interment. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, in Carmel, on Monday, the 2d inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

At Tuckahoe, Westchester Co., on Sunday, Oct. 1, after a protracted illness, JOHN BOWNE, aged 64 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, at Tuckahoe, on Tuesday, the 3d inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

At Newburgh, on Tuesday evening, Sept. 26, JOHN CHAMBERS, in the 70th year of his age.

Sept. 28, CAROLINE BROWN, aged 2 years.

The remains were taken to the Cemetery of the Evergreens, from No. 138 1st-st., Williamsburg.

At Montgomery, Orange Co., on Sunday, Sept. 24, of congestion of the brain, GEORGE CHALMERS HAYNES, only son of Mary Blake and David Haynes, of Bellevay, N. J., aged 1 year and 11 days.

At Newark, N. J., on Saturday morning, Sept. 30, MARY ADALINE, infant daughter of Henry W. Duryee, aged 6 months and 19 days.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....SEPT. 30.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible]

MONDAY, October 2—A. M.

The past week was one of sluggishness in Stock operations; the changes in prices, though quite frequent from day to day, were less marked than the previous week, and no very decided purpose was manifested by either the Bull or Bear speculators. On the Bond list there was not so much done for European account. The regular Foreign mails by the Cunard packet were not delivered until late on Saturday evening. The steady offerings of Illinois Central Bonds, in the absence of this demand, brought down the price from 75 to 73¾, and the bids on other leading Railway Bonds were 1@1½ ₩ cent. lower, though no large sums changed hands. In Railway shares, the principal event of the week was the closing of the transfers of the Erie Company for the annual election. The dealings, meanwhile, are much reduced, and cash contracts for delivery run to the reopening on the 11th inst. The stock, after falling on Friday, closing day, at 43¼, brought 44¾ after the Second Board on Saturday. Reading was active, and sales were pressed by a prominent seller at 75½, a decline of 2½ ₩ cent. from his top rate. The very large Coal tonnage of the Road, at the highest freights realized for five years past, has attracted increased attention to the Stock both here and in Pennsylvania. The whole rise of the week was 2½ ₩ cent. New-York Central also improved, and is in fair request at 89@91½. Hudson River, and Harlem closed lower than on the previous Saturday.

The import of Foreign Merchandise for the week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, was $2,339,798, against $3,048,246 the corresponding week of 1853. For the calendar year, to the present date, the total Import of Dry Goods and General Foreign Merchandise amounts to $149,126,000, against $152,332,000 to same date in 1853. The Collins steamer *Pacific* carried out, on Saturday, $1,109,000 in gold, being the only direct shipment of the week, against $252,508 for the corresponding week last season. The total Specie Export since the 1st of January is $30,215,000, against $16,144,009 the corresponding period of the previous year. In addition to the shipment on Saturday, a remittance of gold went to Boston on Tuesday, for the Cunard steamer sailing from that port, which is variously stated at $645,000 and at $395,000. Other remittances to the Boston Banks followed on Thursday and Friday. The West is also draining specie from New-York, to support the country Banks, though much of it soon returns by the express lines, as a medium of exchange. From the South, the movement, at present, is this way—several considerable parcels being received from New-Orleans by steamer. The rates of Foreign Exchange closed 109½@110 on London; 5 11¼ on Paris—not very firm. Money 10@15 ₩ cent. on first-class paper, three to six months to run; 7 ₩ cent. at call, and 7 to 9 on very short paper.

The mails of the steamer *America* at Boston, were received here on Saturday afternoon, after the close of business. The Breadstuff reports are more favorable to prices than by the previous packet, notwithstanding the continued prospect of a large English harvest. There had been some extensive purchases of Flour for France in London, and the tendency of prices was to an advance. From Liverpool the circulars say that the weather continues fine, and the grain market fluctuating. There was some activity early in the week, but the advance was nearly lost on Friday—market day—15th September. Wheat quoted by Messrs. BROWN, 8s. 3d. to 9s. 6d. Western Canal Flour, corresponding to our common State brands, 26s. 6d. to 28s.; Baltimore and Philadelphia, 29s. 6d.@30s.; Ohio select, 30s.@31s.; Indian Corn, 33s. to 34s. The Cotton trade dull. Prices for the raw material at Liverpool: middling Orleans, 5⅜d., while at Manchester the sales of Goods are by no means satisfactory, especially for export. The war hurts the Continental markets, and the consignments to South America and the United States encounter overstocks. For India there is not much doing. The failure of D. SCOTT, RICHMOND & Co., of Manchester, had carried down their London correspondents, CURRIE, DALE & Co. Telegraphic advices of the semi-monthly overland mail from India to China had been received at London from Alexandria and Trieste. Exchange was lower at Canton and Shanghai. Trade at Canton almost totally suspended, owing to the arrivals of tea being intercepted by the insurgents. The London *Times* of 16th September adds:

The receipts of new Congou had been only 20 chops, of which 20 had been settled. Five clippers had been dispatched, having begun to load before the panic, but it was doubted if other ships would get away for some time, as scarcely any business could be transacted. From Shanghai the dates are to the 15th of July. The new silk is described as being very bad and very dear, and the arrivals were under 2,000 bales, against 10,000 last year. Contracts were being cancelled, and foreigners were withdrawing their money from the country. At the same time large purchases of common silks were being made by Chinese capitalists in the interior. Tea in Shanghai was very dear, and it was apprehended that the old duties would be rigorously enforced, by which a very large sum in specie would be absorbed within the next 40 days, to the injury of trade.

The English Money Market is somewhat dearer for discounts, and Gold was again moving to the Continent. The Bank report to Sept. 9, shows a loss of $65,000. Subsequently to the report, $3,050,000 was received in London from Australia, and $1,750,000 from the United States. The Bank proprietors convened to hear the half yearly statement and make a dividend on the 14th September. The business was summarily dispatched; the figures being entirely satisfactory. A London correspondent gives the following account of the meeting.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 16.

There is a remarkable contrast in the annual meetings of the Directors of the Bank of England, the much real doing and the little talking of the business men who have the turn at the wheel of this gigantic concern, as compared with the gassy-talking will-be-heards of other concerns of England and all the world besides. Yesterday was what is termed the half-yearly meeting of the Board of Directors and Proprietors of the Bank. They met in solemn assembly in the "Bank parlor," as it is called, at noon. As the minute-hand of the dial spoke the hour, Mr. Governor HUBBARD squat himself in the old worn chair of his predecessors, and, in short business terms, told his brethren associates that the nett profits of the Bank for the half year ending 31st of August amount to $3,120,000, or £624,000, and that after declaring a dividend at the rate of nine per cent. per annum, there would be a goodly sum to be carried to the "rest." This "rest" is nothing more than a surplus fund over and above the capital of the Bank, and is now eighteen millions of dollars—a pretty decent sort of extra joint of beef to cut and come again upon at a table in the corner. Having made this interesting disclosure, and the question of dividend of 4½ ₩ cent. for the half-year being unanimously agreed to, the quiet pivot around which the mighty finance of the concern revolves vacates the Chair, tells the Company that the day's business is concluded, buttons up the capacious pockets of his antique-shaped unmentionables, and walks off. The whole time occupied in sayings and doings, from the time of the Governor squatting in the official Chair until he turned out of it, after accomplishing the business, was exactly three minutes and fifteen seconds; and in little more than six minutes the Company had cleared out, the doors had slammed to, locked, and all had assumed its usual quiet aspect.

The Funds closed higher than the Halifax telegraph reported. Consols opened on Friday, 15th, at 95⅛@¼, but improved to 95½ for money and 95⅞ for the October account. The circulars make little mention of American Stocks. One or two letters to our Bankers, which we have heard quoted, state that in London there was a fair business doing at low prices. A few parcels of Erie Convertibles of 1862 and Erie Third Mortgage were offered very cheap, to correspond with the panic prices sent from here by the steamer of the 2d September, and were immediately taken up. The former as low as 60, and subsequently held for 70 ₩ cent. in sterling money. There was a quiet feeling in the German markets. They were awaiting the lowest prices and the turn of confidence on this side. The London papers notice, but without much comment, the untoward condition of our Stock market. The new proposals of the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase the *Public Debt of the United States* had been received. The New-York Correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* writes, of our Railroad embarrassments:

It is important you should know that in a general point of view Railroad stocks are soon expected to recover—except only those which are mere "fancies." Public confidence is firm in the value of the stocks of the great roads—I mean the lines connecting large cities, between the Atlantic and the west, and from the Pennsylvania Coal mines to tide-water. For all these there is, and ever will be, an ample and increasing traffic, and it is, therefore, reasonable to hope that with such roads time must prove a remedy for any temporary embarrassments. But more than this, the great and prosperous roads are devising new certificates of stock, so contrived that over-issues and SCHUYLER frauds will hereafter be all but impossible.

We give place to an article from the Hartford *Times*, against the assumption of the over-issue of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company. The tone of the writer towards Wall-street smacks of the demagogue. His ignorance of the real sufferers by this attempted repudiation, and the consequences, if carried out, to the Railway interest of the whole country, are in keeping with his legal logic.

The October interest on the Great Western Bonds of Illinois, and on the Bonds of the Mansfield and Sandusky Railroad, will be paid to-day by Messrs. KETCHUM, ROGERS & BEMENT, No. 45 William-st. The interest on the St. Mary's Ship Canal Bonds will be paid by Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.

The regular Auction Sale of Stocks and Bonds by Mr. A. H. NICOLAY takes place at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12½ o'clock to-day.

The Anthracite Coal trade of the past week and for the season from the Schuylkill and Lehigh fields, is as follows:

	Week.	Season.	To date last year.
Reading Railroad	53,703	1,622,104	1,329,850
Schuylkill Coal	30,136	705,636	631,127
Lehigh Coal	39,362	864,110	734,658
Total tonnage		3,192,852	2,695,640

The receipts of the Chicago and Rock Island Road for the second week in Sept., are reported at $39,107.

We are indebted to the officers of the New-York Sub-Treasury for a statement of the business for the month of September:

Balance on 1st Sept.	$6,821,436
Receipts of the month	3,909,295
Total	$10,730,731
Disbursed	4,482,066
Balance, Sept. 30	6,218,656
Interest Fund, balance	86,069
Specie Deposit Fund	331,849
Assay Bullion Fund	2,000,000
Total Specie on hand	$8,636,611
Of the receipts, there was	
From Custom Duties	$3,512,516
Against Sept. 1853	4,285,179
Decreased revenue	$771,363

The Hudson River Railroad Company have resolved to raise their passenger charges to three cents a mile, making $3 from New-York to Troy, and $2 92 to Albany. Among other reforms adopted by the recent Western Convention of Railroad managers, at Columbus, was one to put a stop to the frauds upon emigrants by refusing the tickets issued by Emigrant Brokers. The "Runner" system is also to be abolished.

The Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad has been opened from Blanchester on the Hillsborough Road to Chilicothe, and in a few days the trains are to run through from Cincinnati to Chilicothe. East of the latter city, 37 miles of the Road is nearly ready, and this section extends into the Coal-field of Southern Ohio.

The following are the exports for the week, exclusive of specie:

Flour, bbls	6,208	$69,423
Wheat, bush	—	—
Cotton, bales	4,361	143,460
Corn, bush	87,845	79,133
Corn Meal, bbls. and tierces	2,157	10,159
Beef, bbls. and tierces	793	16,906
Pork, bbls. and tierces	1,863	26,857
Total Produce		$359,054
Total Miscellaneous		488,806
Total Exports		$847,867

The Schuyler Fraud Question.

From the Hartford Daily Times.

A meeting of the stockholders of the New-York & New-Haven Railroad Company, has been appointed by the directors to take place in New-York City, next Tuesday, to hear and act upon the result of the examination which they have been making with regard to the spurious issue of stock by ROBERT SCHUYLER. It seems that by aid of a skilful accountant, they have been able to distinguish and trace every share of the spurious issue, and distinguish it from the genuine stock. The directors have published the opinion of two able lawyers, in which they pronounce the issue of the spurious stock to be worthless, on the ground that SCHUYLER exceeded his authority, and that any issue beyond the $3,000,000 limited for the Capital by the charter was ipso facto valueless. They say that the directors of the Company cannot lawfully recognize or adopt the spurious shares, or recognize them in any way as a debt against the Company, or issue any bonds or make any payment for advances on them, because a corporation is never responsible for the fraudulent, unauthorized and unlawful act of its officers, transcending their corporate powers, done under color of his office. They claim that the over issues were null and void from the beginning. The Judge who made out the warrant for SCHUYLER'S arrest takes the ground also that they are forgeries. The Directors therefore announce that the holders of the spurious stock will not be allowed to vote at the meeting.

This decision as a matter of course will make a great row. The 20,000 shares of spurious stock are held almost exclusively by bankers and brokers in Wall-street, and being concentrated, and on the spot, will be very likely to out vote and overwhelm the 20,000 shares of genuine stock which are held by hundreds of small owners, and scattered through the country. The *Evening Post* contains a list of about thirty-two holders, owning together, about 14,000 shares of the spurious stock. That list is a very remarkable one. All of these owners are well-known brokers, bankers and speculators in Wall-street, formerly the intimate associates and friends of SCHUYLER, and who have lent him money on the forged stock, of which they hold on an average nearly 500 shares each. They are men who in spite of their riches do not submit to a loss in their own line without setting up a great squall about it, and they have been careful to make their side of the case known through every press in New-York. They say that the company is morally, if not legally liable to assume the forged stock, and that it will be a fatal blow to confidence in all stock certificates if they do not so assume it. This is substantially their side of the question.

There is another side to it also, which the country owners of the genuine stock have not been able to make so much noise about in the Wall-street press. They will claim that there is neither moral nor legal obligation to assume the criminal act and the forgery of SCHUYLER, and to destroy their own undisputed property by taking his crime upon their shoulders. It would be still more fatal to confidence in stocks, if a criminal in the position of SCHUYLER, by his exceeding his well-known limit and authority as an agent, and by breaking through law and charters, were to have the power of rendering enormous investments valuable by a single stroke of the forger's pen. No man buys stock with the understanding that he is exposed to any such liability to share in the results of crime, for he knows that laws and charters impose restraints which cannot pass without becoming criminals, and personally and exclusively liable for their criminal acts. If this were not so, three or four rascals might sign away half the stock values of a whole State. If an agent of the company were maliciously to place an obstruction on the track which would throw off a train and destroy a hundred lives, it would be a crime for which he alone would be responsible, and not the Company. No man or company is morally or legally liable for crime or forgery, or the equivalent of forgery of another. If two signatures instead of one had been necessary on the certificates, and SCHUYLER had forged one of them, the idea of assuming the stock would have been ridiculed, yet his act has been virtually a forgery or issue of false tokens of value. If a man were to go to another and tell him it would hurt his credit and his honor amazingly, and the currency of his paper, if he did not pay a well-executed forged note for $5,000 which he held against him, he would get a kick for his pains. Yet this is the logic and the cry by which the Wall-street Brokers and friends of SCHUYLER expect to persuade the true owners of the stock to impair and destroy their own property.

If SCHUYLER had forged certificates for 20,000 shares each, instead of 5,000, the cry would be the same, "sink your property, charge yourselves with our friend SCHUYLER's forgeries and crime for the benefit of us injured innocents, of us deceived and trusting brokers, bankers and speculators of Wall-street. How could I ever enter into our unoffending hands that the rascal did not own two-thirds of the whole capital of the Company. Is it not far better for you, small country bumpkins of stockholders, to be ruined by assuming the forged stock, than for Wall-street to stand out disfigured before the world by the superior knavery of one of our associates?"

Such are some of the remarks that will be made on the other side of this question, and we give them simply to show that there are two sides to it, as well as to some other disputed matters.

This spurious stock question is stated by the New-York papers to be a question between Wall-street and Connecticut stockholders. One of these says: "In Wall-street there is but one opinion upon the New-Haven question, and the meeting next week will no doubt witness a warm debate between the New-York and Connecticut interests. There are parties holding the fraudulent stock who have both the ability and the will to become very dangerous enemies when they consider themselves wronged." That is, they will do some terrible things to the road, if their forged and spurious claims are not recognized. Now, the "parties" who make the paper the appropriate channel of this sort of Wall-street bullying and threatening, happen to be well known as old foxes, who for once have put their tails into the trap and had them cut off by a greater knave than themselves. They now exclaim, with great unction: "Let us all cut off our tails, gentlemen—that is altogether the most becoming fashion in these times." We presume the Connecticut stockholders will have sense and courage enough to do what appears to them to be right in this matter, without regard to imbecile threats from any quarter.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Sept. 28.

The prices of COTTON are stiffer, but not quotably higher. The sales for the last three days amounted to 6,500 bales. Middling is quoted at 9½c.@9¾c. The FLOUR market is dull, and has declined 25 cents. PORK is dull at $15 for mess.

PROVIDENCE, Saturday, Sept. 30.

COTTON.—The market for the week has been quiet, with moderate sales. WOOL—The market continues dull, with a demand for fine Wool. The sales for the week are 70,900 lbs. PRINTING CLOTHS—The sales for the week have been 3,000 pieces, at last week's quotations.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Pacific, for Liverpool—Com. H. A. Adams, Philadelphia; J. D. Perkins, Conn.; John D. Plume, Esq. (bearer of dispatches to Constantinople,) and lady, San Francisco; Thos. Benefield, Manchester; Mr. and Mrs. Waterman, New-York; Thos. L. Mitchell, Philadelphia; Jas. M. Colman, Boston; Louis de Bimé, (bearer of dispatches to Belgium;) [illegible]

[illegible]

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship El Dorado, from New-Orleans and Havana—Saml. Hervey, late acting Consul at Aspinwall, [illegible]

In packet-ship Hendrik Hudson, from London and Portsmouth—[illegible] Saunders, Mr. Leety, Mr. Phillips, Mr. Cumbie, Mr. Wright and family.

In ship Andrew Foster, from Liverpool—J. Carroll and lady; Miss E. A. Shaw, J. Wood, J. Brogan.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 59 | Sun sets..... 5 41 | Moon sets 1 38

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 3 09 | Gov. Island. 4 29 | Hell Gate...... 5 05

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, SEPT. 30.

Cleared.

Steamships Jamestown, Cavendy, Norfolk, Ludlam & Pleasants.

Ships Star Republic, Shaw, Galveston, Wakeman, Dimon & Co.; John H. Ryerson, Latham, Antwerp, Post & Ryerson; Manhattan, Peabody, Liverpool, ——; Hudson, Nordenholz, Bremen, Hennings, Muller & Gosling; North Wind, Eldreth, Havre, Lane, West & Co.; Susan Hicks, Glasson, New-Orleans, Post & Ryerson; Ocean Star, Merrill, New-Orleans, W. H. Riversmith; Trumbull, Smith, New-Orleans, Ralph Post; Esmeralda, McManus, Mobile, G. L. Stephenson; Delaware, Patten, Charleston, C. C. Duncan & Co.; Agnes, (Brem.,) Schelling, Richmond, Oelrichs & Co.

Barks Marian, Homewood, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Maravel, Ward, Barbadoes, B. Dwight; Pamphylia, Rose, Boston, H. D. Brookman & Co.; Carniola, Hopkins, San Juan, Cuba, Brett, Son & Co.

Brigs Globe, Sanders, Bangor, T. H. Sandford; Courier, de Morlaix, (Fr.,) Hardy, St. Pierre, Wheelwright & Co.; Judith, Lane, Panama, ——; New-Orleans, (Sard.,) Gestuzzo, Mobile, Dutilh & Co.

Schrs. Admiral Tebbies, Wareham, J. H. Havens; Eliza Calhoun, Trebbler, New-Haven, J. H. Havens; Sally Badger, O'Neill, Darien, master; H. P. Story, Taylor, Charleston, Thos. Wardle; C. Colgate, Beeman, Baltimore, Mailler & Lord; P. B. Burton, Lowden, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Bay State, Sherwood, Boston, Dayton & Sprague; Frances Patch, McLeod, Boston, G. L. Hatch.

Sloops Aurora, Case, Norwich, J. H. Havens; Miami, Valence, Bridgeport, J. H. Havens; J. J. Hauvelt, Newman, New-Haven, J. H. Havens; F. Brown, Gardiner, Providence, master; Pointer, Fowler, Providence, master; Sarges Orb, Morrison, Philadelphia, Hand & Kirkpatrick; J. W. Winslow, Hand, Philadelphia, Hand & Kirkpatrick.

Propellers Georges Creek, Robinson, Baltimore, J. P. Smith; Vulcan, Waitman, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs.

Arrived.

Ship Universe, (packet,) Bird, Liverpool 40 ds., with mdse. and 355 passengers to Williams & Guion. The passengers are all in good health. Thirthe no deaths. Sept. 27, 250 miles E. of Sandy Hook, took a pilot from the Julia. Has had light westerly winds and calms the last 3 weeks. Aug. 29, off Bardsey Island, (Channel,) was run into by Br. ship York, from Liverpool for Quebec, carrying away the U.'s jib-boom—the Y. lost foremast, jib boom, &c.

Ship Andrew Foster, Swift, Liverpool, with mdse. and 461 passengers to David Ogden. Sept. 4, lat. 38 30, lon. 42, exchanged signals with H. B. M. ship Buzzard, steering W. From 20th to 22d inst. has experienced very heavy weather; on the 14th, experienced a heavy gale from S. W. to N. W.—sprung main yard and maintopsail split rudder-head, &c.

Ship Samuel Badger, (of Portsmouth, N. H.,) Sutton, Liverpool Aug. 14, with coal and 37 passengers to order, vessel to master. Experienced heavy weather, split sails, shifted cargo, &c. Has had considerable sickness among the crew, 4 of whom have died—John Jack, Wm. Rose, Wm. Davis, and Wm. Mower.

Bark Fanny, Smith, London Aug. 21, with mdse. and 5 passengers to Cook & Smith. Has experienced westerly winds the entire passage.

Brig George Otis, (of Cohasset,) Smith, Bordeaux 41 ds., with brandy, &c., to L. H. Simpson & Son.

Brig Gardiner, (Port.,) Oliveira, Lisbon 39 ds., with salt, cork wood, &c., to G. Mills. Sept. 16, lon. 51, passed a vessel bound E., with loss of bowsprit and foretopmast.

Brig Antelope, (Br.,) Holder, Halifax 10 ds., with fish to Kelly & Smithers.

Brig Calcutta, Partridge, Providence, in ballast, for Philadelphia.

Brig Havana, Reed, Philadelphia, with coal, for Boston.

Schr. Bird Tellon, (Port.,) De Souza, St. Ubes 46 ds., with salt, Limelino & Co.

Schr. Abigail, Hopkinson, New-Haven, in ballast, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Grace Darling, Baxter, Philadelphia, with coal, for Boston.

Schr. S. H. Hunt, Dunlap, Philadelphia, with coal, for Boston.

Schr. H. K. Dunton, Dunton, Portland, Me., with lumber, bound to Newark.

Schr. E. P. Mansell, Chase, Boston, with salt to Woodruff & Robinson.

Schr. Renown, Crowell, Boston, with salt to Woodruff & Robinson.

Schr. Miranda, Nickerson, Boston, with mdse. to master.

Schr. Chase, Jones, Rondout, for Fall River.

Schr. David Crockett, Chase, Norwich.

Schr. Monte Cristo, Rondout, for New-London.

Schr. [illegible], Parker, Rondout, for Boston.

[illegible]

Schr. S. J. Scott, Eldridge, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Mary, Crosby, Albany, with lumber, for Boston.

Schr. Rival, Robinson, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. Empire, Lowell, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. Humor, Anderson, Arichat 14 ds., plaster to master.

Sloop Frederick Brown, Gardner, Providence, mdse. to master.

Sloop Emily, Crapple, New-Bedford, with oil to master.

Sloop Thos. Hull, Hull, Providence, mdse. to master.

WIND—Sunrise, N. N. E.; meridian, N. E.; sunset, N. W.

ARRIVED....SUNDAY, OCT. 1.

Steamship El Dorado, Hartstein, New-Orleans Aug. 20, and Havana 25th, with specie and passengers to M. O. Roberts.

Ship Hendrik Hudson, Smith, Liverpool, via Portsmouth [illegible] ds., with mdse. and 250 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Sept. 25, lat. 42 30, lon. 48 30, saw a steamship steering East.

Ship Patrick Henry, (packet,) Hurlbut, London and Portsmouth Aug. 30, with mdse. and 400 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Had 11 deaths on the passage.

Ship Shanghai, (of Newburyport,) Gray, Liverpool 44 ds., with mdse. to Nesmith & Sons. Sept. 16, lat. 41, lon. 50, saw ship Dolphin. The S. has experienced heavy weather on the passage, lost sails, &c.

Ship Constantine, (packet,) McWilliams, Liverpool 38 ds., with mdse. and 716 passengers to C. Grinnell. Had three deaths on the passage.

Ship Harriet and Jessie, (of Boston,) Millen, Newcastle 50 ds., with coal to Cook & Smith.

Ship Manlius, (of Boston,) Pousland, Callao 89 ds., and Hampton Roads 4 ds., with guano to Barreda Bros.

Ship Bell Rock, (of Boston,) Pendleton, Bristol 39 ds., with railroad iron to order.

Bark Hilda, (Ham.,) Jochimsen, Hamburg 65 ds., with mdse. and 267 passengers to F. Marsh & Co.

Brig Willie, (of Machias,) Foster, Inagua 12 ds., with salt to Middleton & Co.

Schr. W. H. Clear, (Br.,) Pradden, Harbor Island 12 ds., with salt and fruit to Miller & Co.

Schr. G. M. Robertson, (of Baltimore,) Newman, Turks Island 12 ds., with salt to order.

Schr. Samuel, Sterling, Georgetown, with flour to J. H. Holt & Co.

Schr. Telegraph, (Br.,) Collins, Ragged Island 9 ds., with salt to order.

Schr. Hamel, Hall, Philadelphia, for Salem.

BELOW—1 ship and 1 bark in the eastern offing, names unknown.

WIND—During the day, S. W.

Sailed.

Steamships Pacific, Nye, Liverpool; Jamestown, Cavendy, Norfolk, &c.; Nashville, Berry, Charleston; ships Rockland, Dayton, San Francisco; brig Sitka, Galliard, Norfolk.

Sld. on Sunday, ship Ocean Star, for New-Orleans.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 1—Arr. ship Celestia, from London.

Spoken, &c.

Aug. 30, lat. 22, lon. 13 30, was seen ship Australia, from New-York for London.

Sept. 2, lat. 46 10 N., lon. 24 15 W., bark Frances Boone, 21 ds. from Liverpool for New-York.

Sept. 4, lat. 48 17, lon. 42 36, was seen ship Charles of Fame, of Boston, bound East.

Sept. 11, on the Banks, fishing schrs. Telegraph and Mountain Wave—the latter with 150 fish. Same time, a ship with Eustace's signal, steering W.

Sept. 12, lat. 44, lon. 46 20, brig Georgia, from Greenland, with 1,600 bbls. oil, for New-Bedford.

Sept. 20, lat. 45, lon. 56, exchanged signals with ship Yorkshire, from New-York for Liverpool.

Sept. 21, lat. 43 10, lon. 55, was seen ship Forest State, bound W.

Sept. 25, lat. 42 20, lon. 51, exchanged signals with ship Franklin King, steering E.

Sept. 28, lat. 40 50, lon. 71 24, was seen ship Agnes Leeds, bound E.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO SHEET-METAL WORKERS.—NOTICE.—One of the most valuable and useful patents that has been granted within the last ten years, has been awarded to WM. WEBSTER, of Morrisania, N. Y., (letters patent dated March 28, 1854,) for a novel and invaluable machine for making from 5,000 to 10,000 feet of (any kind) SHEET METAL TUBING per day. This machine is now being exhibited between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., in room No. 12, at No. 11 Wall-st., New-York City, where all interested are solicited to call. Towns, cities, counties and State rights for sale. All communications (post-paid) promptly replied to in their order.

WILLIAM WEBSTER,
CHARLES MILLER,
Sole Proprietors, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

PARTNER WANTED.—Two young men conducting a profitable manufacturing business in the lower part of this City, desire a special or active partner who can invest about $15,000. The business is well established. An increase of business (wholesale business) beyond the pecuniary ability of the present proprietors, is the reason for seeking the employment of more capital. Every information concerning the business and standing of the advertisers will be furnished. Address PARTNER, Times Office.

TEA STORE FOR SALE.—The proprietor having two stores, and doing a rapidly increasing cash business in each of them, wishes to dispose of the one most suitable to the purchaser. They are both situated in the best thoroughfares in the City, and doing a good paying business. This is a chance for an energetic man with from $2,000 to $3,000 capital, rarely to be met with. For particulars, apply at No. 175 Greenwich-st.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.—Long established, doing a good business, well stocked and furnished, located on one of the principal avenues; a good opportunity for a young physician. Address WHITE, No. 84 East 28th-st.

$25,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—On productive real estate in this City. Apply to JOHN F. CONREY, Nos. 23 and 25 Wall-st.

BOWLING SALOON, OYSTER SALOON AND LODGING HOUSE FOR SALE.—No. 86 Vesey-st. Inquire on the premises, of R. W. BRITTON.

EXCURSIONS.

SEPTEMBER, 1854.—FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLAND DOCK, OCEAN HOUSE, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S DOCK (Middletown), and RED BANK! From the foot of Robinson-st., North River. New and splendid steamboat ALICE C. PRICE, Capt. A. H. HAGGERTY, will leave foot of Robinson-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.			LEAVE RED BANK.		
[illegible]			[illegible]		

ELIAS HAIGHT'S Squan stages run in connection with this boat.

EXCURSION TO ST. RONAN'S WELL AND FLUSHING.—The steamer ENOCH DEAN, Capt. W. H. REYNOLDS, will leave Fulton Market-slip EVERY MORNING at 8 A. M. and 3 P. M.; returning will leave Flushing at 7 A. M. and 3 P. M. Making one of the most delightful excursions out of New-York, at the low fare of 15 cents.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—The steamer ISLAND CITY leaves Fulton Market-slip daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 5.30 P. M., connecting with the cars of the Flushing Railroad from Hunter's Point, stopping at Penny Bridge, Winfield, Newtown, West Flushing and National Race Course.

E. T. DUDLY, Superintendent.